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Left Plans to Boycott Ceremony for Sarkis

PARIS, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Leftist groups are planning to boycott the ceremony for the inauguration of Elias Sarkis, president of Lebanon, which is to be held in Beirut.

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Prime Minister Raymond Barre outside Elysée Palace after yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

In Bid to Curb Inflation

Paris Unveils Its Austerity Program

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 22 (UPI)—The French government today unveiled its austerity plan, which includes a temporary price freeze, tax increases, wage guidelines and a balanced budget. It is designed to reduce inflation, now running at 12 per cent, to 6.5 per cent by the end of next year.

The austerity measures were

carefully chosen politically and designed, according to Prime Minister Raymond Barre, to "fight inflation, and be fair to everybody." But the first reaction by organized labor was negative and that of the business world unenthusiastic.

The French franc responded favorably, however, climbing in Paris to 488 for \$1 against 492 yesterday. The franc also rose

against most Western European currencies.

The price freeze, which includes all rents and is retroactive to Sept. 15, will last until the end of the year. Mr. Barre said that it should not lead to an "explosion" when it ends. He also announced that the standard French value-added tax rate of 20 per cent will be reduced to 17.5 per cent on Jan. 1, thereby reducing prices.

Money Supply Growth

Other measures in the plan, which has taken several weeks to prepare, include reducing growth of the money supply, a 15-per-cent increase in gasoline prices, a 10-per-cent increase in the price of alcohol, large annual taxes on cars, limits on oil imports and a freeze on salaries of more than \$5,000 a month.

Special aid will be granted to French farmers, victims of the drought, who will receive 6.2 billion francs (\$1.28 billion) in indemnities, 3 billion francs for volcano victims in Guadeloupe and large new credits for the state-run health service, expected to run a 10-billion-franc deficit next year.

Seldom has a French austerity plan—and there have been many—been presented with such fanfare. Mr. Barre, an economist, was picked as Prime Minister last month to bring down the rate of inflation, which already this year has forced the franc out of the joint European monetary float, contributed to 1.3 million unemployment and put the balance of trade in deficit. Since Jan. 1, the franc has lost about 10 per cent in value.

It is politically risky to embark on such a plan with general elections coming up in the spring of 1978 and with the leftist coalition already showing strong in

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Secretary Arrives in Kenya

Zaire's Mobutu Adds Backing For Kissinger's Peace Plan

KINSHASA, Zaire, Sept. 22 (UPI)—President Mobutu Sese Seko today added to black African support for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's southern Africa peace plan before Mr. Kissinger left by plane for Nairobi.

Mr. Mobutu said that Mr. Kissinger had "convinced the Africans of the American solution to the southern Africa, instead of the African solution—armed struggle."

After two hours of talks, Mr. Kissinger said he was leaving with the impression that he had "the strong encouragement of President Mobutu" for the package he has negotiated between black and white southern Africans during his 10-day "shuttle diplomacy" visit to the area.

The only "imponderable," in the words of President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, who yesterday gave his support to Mr. Kissinger's formula, was whether Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith will make the necessary formal public acceptance of the idea of black-majority rule in Rhodesia.

Mr. Kissinger, who came to Zaire after briefing President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Mr. Nyerere on his weekend talks in Pretoria with South African Prime Minister John Vorster and

• Smith reports consensus on Kissinger plan in Cabinet. Page 2.

Mr. Smith, is to discuss the peace plan with President James Nkhosha in Kenya. The secretary arrived in Nairobi tonight, and his talks there are to begin tomorrow.

Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Nyerere and Mr. Mobutu say they expect Mr. Smith to make the required statement endorsing the plan on Friday, and then a constitutional conference for Rhodesia can be called by Britain from which the white-minority Rhodesian regime declared independence in 1965.

U.S. officials think that such a conference could begin within two months. Mr. Mobutu, after his talks with Mr. Kissinger, said that it depends on Britain

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Major Opportunity to Solidify Voter Support

Ford-Carter Debate Tonight Called a Key Test

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (UPI)—As the presidential race has lightened in the last two weeks, it stakes in tomorrow's debate have grown.

Top strategists for both President Ford and Jimmy Carter now see the 90-minute televised confrontation as the key opportunity, perhaps for the whole campaign, to lay the foundation for victory.

The main reason for the heightened importance of the debate is that both camps now believe the election will turn not on party lines or on issues, but almost exclusively on the voters' perceptions of the qualities of the two men.

Despite published polls giving Mr. Carter a lead of 12 to 15 points over Mr. Ford, both sides say the contest is close enough in the major states that an Electoral College majority could swing quickly behind the man who scores best with the voters tomorrow night.

That fact, in itself, indicates a significant upgrading of Mr. Ford's chances. His rising fortunes reflect both the solidifying of Republican support since he finally defeated Ronald Reagan's challenge, and more recently his exploitation of the White House to dominate television coverage of the campaign.

A national poll taken by the Ford campaign committee last

weekend showed that Mr. Ford had moved ahead of Mr. Carter in New England, the Middle East, the Plains states and the West. He trailed only narrowly in the Middle Atlantic region but still lagged well behind in the Border states and the South.

No comparable data have come into the Carter headquarters in the last week, but spot surveys in Pennsylvania and California, after the Democrats' first week of campaigning, showed that he had widened his margin in those two states—both regarded in the Ford polls as toss-ups.

Thus there is disagreement between the two camps on the exact standing of the race. But there is a broad consensus on three factors that heighten the importance of the coming debates, particularly of tomorrow's opening confrontation:

• No single issue, or set of issues, has emerged with the emotional power to sway large numbers of voters. A Republican strategist says that the abortion issue and such other "high-intensity" questions as gun control and busing affect less than one-fifth of the electorate, and a Carter adviser concedes that the economic issues are not yet cutting significantly for the Democrats, despite his steady emphasis on them.

There are some exceptions to that generalization. Mr. Ford has a "softness" in the rural vote,

related to past farm policies, that jeopardizes his chances in such states as Iowa, Wisconsin and Ohio.

Mr. Carter has a "softness" among Catholic voters, perhaps related to the abortion question, that is holding him down in New York and parts of New England.

But, overall, pollsters on both sides find no great intensity to the issues and only ill-defined perceptions of the candidates' differences on those questions.

• The polls on both sides show that the "swing" voters are acting as if there were no party labels attached to the candidates.

That fact, too, represents at least a temporary tactical victory for Mr. Ford. Mr. Carter, from his opening speech on Labor Day in Warm Springs, Ga., has stressed his identification as a Democrat, while Mr. Ford has done his best to downplay his partisanship, entirely omitting the word "Republican" from his kickoff speech in Ann Arbor, Mich.

One Carter strategist said last weekend that Mr. Ford "is trying to run as a Democrat in the industrial states," with his sudden emphasis on jobs and housing, recreation and health. "We can't let him get away with that," he said.

In what a Carter aide calls "the vacuum of party and the absence of overriding issues," the election is now seen as turning largely on the attitudes toward

the two candidates. "More and more of the voters are saying that they see the debates as the way to have all their doubts resolved at once," this official says.

There are some differences in the way the two camps view those "doubts," but a summary of the polling picture available to the rivals gives strong hints of what the two men will hope to project in the television battle.

Views of the Two

A Ford strategist puts it in these terms: "Carter is seen as honest and moral. He's viewed as conservative on social issues, middle-road on economic questions. He is a Democrat. All those are pluses."

"The negatives are that people think he has no record of accomplishment, no experience that necessarily equips him to be president. He gets little credit for having been a governor. And he is thought of by many people as fuzzy on the issues."

The Ford strategist said the picture of the President that emerges from the polling is this: "He is honest, open, friendly. His family is a tremendous asset, individually and as a group."

"The negatives are that he is not a strong leader and, because of the way he came to office, not a real president. The main question they have about him is whether he is smart enough to be president."

King, Suarez Bolster Reform, Dismiss a Rightist in Cabinet

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Sept. 22 (NYT)—The Spanish Cabinet's major military conservative was eased out in favor of a liberal today in a move by King Juan Carlos and Premier Adolfo Suarez to strengthen their reform program.

La Gen. Fernando de Santiago, first deputy premier, resigned. He was replaced by Lt. Gen. Manuel Gutierrez Mellado, chief of the general staff and a close supporter of the King.

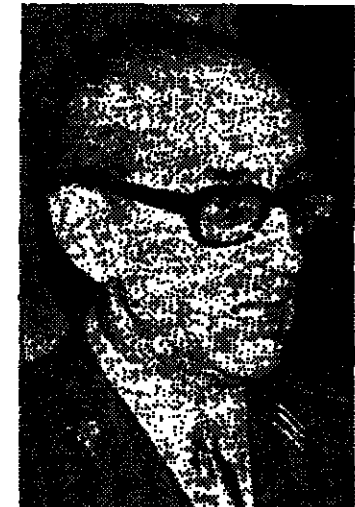
According to an unconfirmed report, the immediate issue was a plan by the government to allow Spanish workers to organize their own unions as a temporary measure until the vast state-run syndicate organization can be dismantled next year after elections are held.

Gen. de Santiago was believed to have opposed the move largely because of the freedom it would give Communist-dominated unions to organize legally. The general, 68, a supporter of the policies of the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco, was believed to have acted as a brake on the whole reform process, the key feature of which is the election before next June by universal suffrage of a two-chamber Cortes (parliament) with power to change the Constitution.

Gen. Gutierrez Mellado, 65, is



Gen. de Santiago



Gen. Gutierrez Mellado

considered more open than Gen. de Santiago to ideas of political change and indeed more open than most of the high-ranking officers of the generation that fought in the Civil War on the side of Gen. Franco.

In the same liberal camp is Lt. Gen. Jose Vega Rodriguez, who last March was put in command of the Madrid military region, the most important in the country.

The latest change was seen by

political experts as one of a series that the King has brought about gradually to cast aside die-hard Francoists and opponents of change and bring in men loyal to him.

The first was the appointment, soon after Juan Carlos became King, of Toronado Fernandez Miranda as speaker of parliament. In December, the King was frustrated in his efforts to change premiers and was obliged to carry over Carlos Arias Navarro from

the Franco era. After military shifts during the spring that brought Gen. Gutierrez Mellado and Gen. Vega Rodriguez to positions of prominence, the King finally appointed his own man, Mr. Suarez, to the premiership in July.

High Standing

Gen. Gutierrez Mellado is believed to have such high standing with the King that he was frequently mentioned as a possibility for the premiership after the dismissal of Mr. Arias. Since the beginning of his reign, the King was understood to have tried to bring the general into the Cabinet as a way of relying on the most liberal wing of the armed forces to get Spain's transition moving without serious obstacles.

Some shifts are reported to have also taken place in the police, another rightist stronghold. Recently, supreme police authority in the Madrid area was placed in the hands of the civil governor as a way of securing tighter control over police actions. Changes are expected in the Basque country after the police and Civil Guard clashed recently with Basques, resulting in one death and several injuries and creating a furor among the Basques, a situation that the government is now trying to defuse.

Leftist Opposition Expected

Portugal Decides to Return 101 Seized Farms to Owners

LISBON, Sept. 22 (UPI)—The Socialist minority government of Premier Mario Soares today said it will return 101 farms to their owners beginning Monday despite the possibility of stiff resistance by Communist and far-left agricultural workers.

Moderate politicians immediately called the decision "the first real test" for the first constitutional government that Portugal has had in 50 years. However, both the Communist party and the far-left groups refused immediate comment.

But the independent Lisbon daily Diario Popular said the mood of workers in the countryside was "not to give a millimeter." "The agricultural workers are in no way disposed to abandon the lands," the newspaper said.

The far-left Lisbon daily Pagine Um denounced the Socialist plan. It said the government had a contingency plan called "Ope-

ration Hurricane," which involved using police and the crack commando unit from Amadora with its armored vehicles in the event of resistance to returning the farms.

"The bourgeoisie has turned its gun on the Alentejo [southern farm region]," the newspaper said. "The Socialist government wants to give proof to the bourgeoisie that it is capable of acting with force against the workers."

The government, in saying that it would return the 101 farms deemed illegally occupied to their owners, set up a regulatory agency to deal with lands that will remain expropriated and to pay former owners of such lands, including foreigners, compensation.

"They seem very serious about it," a spokesman for the Popular Democratic party, the second-largest party, said about the Socialist agrarian reform stand.

"I hope it won't be necessary to use force, but Soares said this would be done if necessary. Hopefully, [the Communists and far-left workers] will obey the law. Otherwise, there will be bloodshed and I hope that will be avoided."

Return of the 101 farms—relatively small and medium-sized properties—is to begin Monday and be completed Oct. 31.

Agriculture Minister Antonio Lopes Cardoso said the Communists and far left "have challenged us," but he stressed his hope that rural workers would perceive the action as an attempt to consolidate agrarian reform within the bounds of the law, not roll back on it.

The issue was made more delicate by the fact that many of the farms to be handed back have been incorporated into large collectives.

Although there have been reports that up to 3.5 million hectares of land have been occupied, an Agriculture Ministry spokesman said today the official total was 1.2 million.

Of this, he said, 1,066,230 hectares have been declared legal and 1.2 per cent of the 1.2 million hectares illegal. He added that when expropriations were finished, the total of land taken over would reach 1,600,000 hectares.

However, an organization of small and medium farmers has called for a halt to agrarian reform and demanded the whole issue be debated in the Assembly, whose session starts Oct. 15.

These conservative farmers are worried that the land expropriations will eventually be extended from the Alentejo region, where there are huge semifeudal estates, to the north and center of the country.

But the government reaffirmed that agrarian reform would only take place south of the Tagus River, which cuts the country roughly in half.

Pay Rises Set For Bernhard, Queen Juliana

THE HAGUE, Sept. 22 (AP).—Prince Bernhard, involved in the Lockheed scandal, will get a pay increase from the government next year.

The Prince, 65, will be paid 872,000 guilders (\$336,400), a 16-per-cent increase over this year's salary. His wife, Queen Juliana, will get \$1.7 million next year, a 7-per-cent increase.

The pay increases were announced in the Dutch government's annual budget, which each year provides the royal family with salary increases to meet rising living costs. The salaries are taxable. Prince Bernhard was forced to resign his defense and business positions because of the findings of a commission that investigated allegations he received bribes from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

The unions are committed under the "social contract" to observe tight pay controls that limit increases to a ceiling of 4 1/2 per cent between now and next August.

The accord includes an increase in full-back pay, the allowance paid to seamen when they have no ship.

It will be increased from the present \$550 a week after that.

The package also agrees that the seamen will get their net pay increase under the "social contract" from Jan. 2 of next year.

Callaghan Resists Deflation

BIRMINGHAM, England, Sept. 22 (Reuters)—Prime Minister James Callaghan promised today that the British government will stick to its anti-inflationary program and resist any temptation to indulge in an old-style consumer boom.

With unemployment at 6.2 per cent, the government has been under pressure to reflate the economy.

The Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, in a 200-page report, asked for more research into alternative power sources, such as the sun, wind and waves, in hope that a nationwide system of nuclear generators will never be needed.

The report is mainly concerned with the new "fast-breeder" reactors, whose main fuel and main by-product is plutonium, the raw material of the atom bomb. Britain, which was the first nation to exploit nuclear power for electricity, is trying to decide whether to build on an experimental basis a commercial-size fast breeder, an efficient energy producer because it generates more fuel than it consumes.

Grave Implications

The report says that plutonium carries "grave potential implications for mankind" and that Britain should not rely on energy processes which produce it "unless there is no reasonable alternative."

Letter to Strauss Called a Forgery

BONN, Sept. 22 (UPI)—The U.S. Embassy said today that a letter allegedly written by former CIA director Allen Dulles linking former West German Defense Minister Franz Josef Strauss to improper Lockheed payments is a forgery.

Several U.S. and German journalists received copies of the letter last week. It purported to be a letter written Nov. 5, 1958, by Mr. Dulles to Mr. Strauss and mentioning "subsidies" allegedly asked by Mr. Strauss.

"No evidence of any kind that such a letter was actually written by Mr. Dulles" has been found by the embassy said. "On the basis of the available evidence, therefore, the United States government considers the letter to be a forgery."

Restaurants In Moscow Ban Smoking

MOSCOW, Sept. 22 (AP)—Smoking will soon be prohibited at the tables of all Moscow restaurants and 40 establishments have already instituted the ban, according to the Moscow Municipal Council.

Smoking will be permitted only in the rest rooms and in special smoking foyers that restaurants will be required to provide. There has been no official announcement of the new rule and diners at the restaurants that have banned smoking have simply been told politely not to smoke.

Armed Vigilante Groups Formed

Fear Is Growing Among Whites in South Africa

By David B. Ottaway

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 22 (UPI)—In the black and colored townships of South Africa's major cities, the rebellious youth are reading banned copies of Frank Fenton's classic revolutionary exhortation to violence, "The Wretched of the Earth." And in the white suburbs and downtown areas, adults have begun carrying arms to work and shooting galleries and gun dealers are doing a roaring business.

White vigilante groups have taken to guarding factories or patrolling the streets at night, and a black or colored man who throws a brick or makes a menacing gesture now risks being shot.

A rumor repeatedly runs

through the white community that today is "Kill a White Day," and whites and Africans eye each other with increasing suspicion in the inner city of Johannesburg, particularly after sunset.

Meanwhile, in the depths of the black townships, where white police now tread with caution, schoolchildren, some not yet teenagers, plan new demonstration tactics to outwit the riot police at the next confrontation.

Factories Set Afire

The first firebombs have gone off in downtown department stores and buildings here; several factories have been set afire, apparently by arsonists; railroad tracks are being tampered with and trains derailed, and schools in the black and colored town-

ships have become prime targets for destruction.

Black youths in small but growing numbers are getting aboard the "underground railroad" taking them into neighboring Botswana and Lesotho and to the guerrilla training camps of the banned nationalist groups of "Amanla," their own name for South Africa.

Blacks in hardening revolt whites in growing fear . . .

Such is the mood of South Africa today after more than three months of almost daily racial disturbances that have left at least 300 blacks and coloreds dead and upwards of 2,000 others injured.

Nobody knows really whether the worst is over or yet to come

But relations among South Africa's 4.3 million whites, 18 million blacks, 2.4 million coloreds and 750,000 Indians have not been so tense and even explosive since the early 1960s.

Rising Tide of Protest

At first the government's main fear was that the rising tide of angry protest from the black and colored townships would reach the white inner cities and suburbs.

In the past month this has happened, as two strikes by black workers crippled the local economy here and colored schoolchildren, many of them girls, infiltrated downtown Cape Town to fight street battles with the police.

Now the authorities seem equally alarmed about a developing white backlash that is seeing vigilante groups suddenly take the law into themselves and a proliferation of "homeguard units" in the embattled white suburbs at Cape Town.

"Panicky reflex actions are building up," an editorial in the Johannesburg Star said last week. "The impetus toward meaningful political change—which still remains the only valid lesson of the black unrest—may be slowing down."

"Among some whites understanding and generosity are giving way to base instincts of revenge and survival," the editorial said, warning against the tendency among whites to lump together black extremists and "vast law-abiding [black] masses."

"Polarizing Both Sides"

"It is exactly the way the extremists want them to respond," it said. "The aim of the black radicals is to turn moderates into extremists, to polarize both sides of the color divide."

And polarization there is as white liberals drift rightward in despair or fear and apologetic blacks find themselves under enormous pressure from their own sons and daughters to stand up and be counted.

The government seems convinced that the trouble is all part of a "conspiracy" by the underground Communist party seeking to overthrow the black nationalist group, the African National Congress. The black power and black consciousness movements are just "tricks" in its view.

"Whither South Africa?" White liberals, including even a few highly respected editors among the tough-minded ruling Afrikaans, are saying that the "Communist plot" theory just isn't so, in editorials, speeches and the innumerable public debate on "Whither South Africa."

However, the white liberals, like "moderate" blacks, seem a political breed doomed to extinction shortly in this rapidly polarizing society. The main white opposition group, the United party, has failed to mobilize much support so far for its proposal of a loose federation of all the races. The main liberal suggestion of holding a national multiracial convention has been rejected by Prime Minister John Vorster, who says he has no intention of ever sharing power with the black majority.

The lot of the moderate, or basically apologetic, black is no easier. Even maids and household servants living in the white areas at night are no longer able to hide from the militants in the backyard huts of their employers. Blacks disobeying the repeated calls to strike run a gauntlet returning home to the townships at night and some have been killed by the militants.

"We are caught in the middle and we don't know what to do," said a hotel worker who ignored a strike in Johannesburg and was worried that his home in Soweto had been burned down in retaliation.

Government-sponsored "leaders" in the nearby African township are now held in public ridicule and fear for their names and lives. When Justice Minister James Kruger met recently with some of them to discuss the "law and order" issue inside Soweto, he refused even to divulge the names of those involved out of concern for their safety.

Black power, it seems, has finally come to hammer at the gates of Africa's most powerful bastion of white rule.



LEADERSHIP—Sri Lanka's Hamilton Shriey Amarasinghe, new president of the UN General Assembly, sits beside Secretary General Kurt Waldheim at opening session.

UN Assembly Hears Warning To Whites of Southern Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 22 (UPI)—Opened with a warning to southern Africa's whites to accept black majority rule or be "brought to their senses by concerted action," the 31st General Assembly got down to organizational matters today.

The 148-nation organization—augmented by the admission yesterday of Seychelles with its 60,000 population—scheduled a meeting to choose chairman of its seven committees and elect 17 vice-presidents.

Together with Hamilton Shriey Amarasinghe of Sri Lanka, elected Assembly president yesterday, the successful candidates were to meet later today as a steering committee to approve each of the 132 items submitted for this year's agenda and allocate them for debate.

The major development of the opening day was the decision by its sponsors to pull back a request for debate on North Korea's demand for dissolution of the UN Command and withdrawal of the 41,000 U.S. troops from South Korea. Followed quickly by withdrawal of a counterproposal favorable to South Korea, this meant there would be no Korean debate for the first year since 1947.

On Southern Africa

In a bluntly worded inaugural speech, Mr. Amarasinghe told the Assembly:

"The events in southern Africa, especially the increasing death toll in townships such as Soweto, are a prelude of dire catastrophe. The white-minority regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia must come to their senses or must be brought to their senses by concerted action on the part of those who believe in civilized conduct."

Mr. Amarasinghe, a leading diplomat of the Third World, is also president of the long-running Law of the Sea Conference, now in recess until next year. Without mentioning the U.S. demand for fuller information on troops missing in action, he plumped for a UN seat for Vietnam.

"They [North and South Vietnam] have succeeded in achieving their unification through the free will of their people," he said. "This is a unique and unparalleled achievement during the post-Second World War era and by itself establishes beyond cavil their credentials. They have demonstrated clearly their intention and capacity to discharge the

obligations of a member of the United Nations."

Mr. Amarasinghe made these other major points:

• Middle East: Israel must withdraw from occupied Arab territories, but every state in the region, including Israel, has the right to live within "secure and recognized boundaries." This does not mean that any state is entitled to determine for itself what those boundaries are.

• Palestinians: "It is only by insuring for the Palestinians the exercise of their right of self-determination and giving them a national home that the United Nations can terminate the harrowing ordeal of a people who have been condemned to refugee camps for more than 28 years."

• African race problems: "The scourge of apartheid and the repressive measures adopted by the white-minority regimes in southern Africa have brought the world to the brink of disaster, which can only be averted by honest resolution and united action on the part of the entire UN membership, especially the countries best placed to influence these offending and offensive regimes."

Urging Better Living Standard

Provincial Aide First to Break With Peking's Official Policy

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Sept. 22 (UPI)—In apparently the first major public break with official Peking policy since the death Sept. 9 of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the leader of a southwest China province has called for "new emphasis on raising living standards."

Chia Chi-yun, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial party committee, proposed in a eulogy to Mao on Saturday that the province promise to "increase production every year, make the economy more prosperous every year and the standard of people's living better every year."

The statement, broadcast from the provincial capital of Kunming and monitored here, clashes with an ongoing official campaign against emphasis on personal financial well-being. It may spell the beginning of a test of strength between provincial and central party leaders.

Improving the Nation

Orthodox Maoists, in apparent control of the national press in Peking, argue that people must be motivated only by the need to turn China into a powerful socialist state. Emphasis on living standards, they say, only reinforces a harmful bourgeois attitude about monetary gain.

With Mao's personal authority no longer guiding economic policy, analysts here are watching to see if the Maoist line will be changed to widespread discontent over salaries and some officials' interest in increasing monetary incentives.

Travelers who have been to Yunnan recently say that an intense wall-poster campaign has been mounted for months against Mr. Chia, who was restored to power a year ago after being purged by Maoists during the Cultural Revolution in 1966 and 1967. The fact that Mr. Chia's name is being used so widely and dared to challenge official economic dogma is expected to encourage other provincial leaders who share his views.

Mr. Chia's call for emphasis on living standards appears to be the boldest statement to come out of provincial broadcasts since Mao's death at age 82. But other hints of provincial efforts to head Peking's policy have also emerged.

A Sept. 11 message of condolence to Mao's death from Shansi Province, for instance, went beyond the usual call for class struggle and dictatorship of the proletariat to endorse "the realization of the party's basic program for the construction of our country."

A message from army units in Lanzhou also urged that Chinese "always remember the party's basic program."

Chou's Program

Mention of the party program, which is not specifically referred to in official statements broadcast by Peking since Mao's death, appear to some analysts here to be a reminder of the

late Premier Chou En-lai's plan to build China into a modern industrial state by the year 2000.

The plan, at least as pursued by Chou's protégé, Teng Hsiao-ping, has come under oblique attack from radical Maoists for too much emphasis on technology, progress and too little stress on permanent revolution and the ending of class differences.

At present, Peking is emphasizing in its own messages, which appear to be a Mao quote only, as the chairman's last wish and instructions to the people: "Accompanying the principles laid down in the constitution, which can be taken as a guide, reflecting doubt in Peking about where policy should now lead."

Paris Unveils A Program to Curb Inflation

(Continued from Page 1) In his role as the polls. In presenting the plan, Mr. Barre said that inflation in France was caused by "excessive" buying power and high energy costs and that the plan was designed to cut into both of them.

The most controversial part of the plan appeared to be the 10% cut in reducing consumption and on government investment, particularly for export industries. Although the plan would not limit the economic recovery before it developed, fully by cutting back on buying power, Mr. Barre said the what was lost to the growth rate through a drop in consumption would be made up through development of export industries. He said that special credits would be allocated to exporters.

He denied that unemployment would rise. "In other times," he said, "our goals would be sought through a reduction of economic activity. We have rejected that option."

The tax increases will fall on corporations and on high-income earners. Corporations will pay a flat 4 percent increase. Individuals paying income taxes will see last year of roughly \$1,000 payment \$4,000 will pay 4 percent more next year and those already paying more than \$4,000 will pay 8 percent more. However, the need to pay the tax will be offset by the purchase of a government bond which will return 6.5 percent.

The figure 6.5 percent comes repeatedly in the plan. It is the transactional target, the limit that in 1976 the government has set for its smaller increases in rates of pay for civil servants and for wages and salaries action.

The initial reaction of the CGT, the Communist-led labor union, was predictably hostile, with union leader Georges Ségol calling the plan a "declaration of war on the workers." Although the measures appeared designed to affect the wealthier French, however, they affect all car owners and set the price of gasoline at about \$2.15 a gallon. The annual car taxes were increased by 40 percent, 43 and 127 percent, depending on horsepower.

Insufficient Stimulus

The patronat, the organization of businessmen, criticized the price freeze and called the stimulus of investment "insufficient." At the same time, it said that the recovery could be assured only by stopping inflation.

There was no early reaction from the automobile industry, which has little joy with measures severely penalizing auto transport.

Mr. Barre put much of the blame for the French situation on the increase in oil prices. The government fixed a limit of 50 francs per ton for oil imports next year. It fixed a 51-billion figure a year ago for this year and ended pay without any less than that for imports in 1976. The French vulnerability to oil prices is the prime reason for the government's announced last week of plans for a second uranium enrichment plant to cost \$2 billion.

The budget, in principle, will be balanced next year, reducing inflationary pressure. France ran a \$7-billion deficit last year and this year's deficit is expected to reach \$3 billion. But the years' deficits were designed to help pull France out of the recession and both were aimed specifically at boosting consumer spending. It is that policy that is now being reversed.

Arabs in Galilee Bid Koenig Quit

TEL AVIV, Sept. 22 (Reuters)—Arab leaders today called for the immediate resignation of the chief administrator of the Israeli region of Galilee, Yoram Koenig, who recently advocated tough measures to curb Arab population growth in the area.

About 400 members of local councils meeting in Nazareth also called a general strike in all Arab towns in Galilee next Tuesday in protest. Mr. Koenig's continued presence there.

Mr. Koenig's report—which has been condemned by the government—warned that, unless steps were taken to change the demographic balance, Arabs would outnumber Jews in Galilee by 1978.

General Acceptance Indicated

Smith Says Cabinet Agrees On Attitude to Kissinger Plan

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 22 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Ian Smith announced today that his Cabinet had agreed on its attitude to proposals for ending white-minority rule in Rhodesia, and said: "I hope Dr. Kissinger will be pleased with what we have decided."

Mr. Smith disclosed no details of what he called the Cabinet consensus on the plan presented to him Sunday by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, but government sources indicated that the ministers favored acceptance.

The Rhodesian leader said the final decision on the Kissinger proposals, believed to call for a transfer of power to the black majority within two years, would be made at a meeting tomorrow of parliamentarians representing the ruling Rhodesian Front party.

The 50-member party caucus goes into session in the morning and a decision is expected either

late tomorrow evening or early Friday.

Government sources said Mr. Smith would then immediately inform Mr. Kissinger of the decisions taken by the Cabinet and the caucus.

"It's difficult to get Rhodesians down, as you know," Mr. Smith told reporters after the 2 1/2-hour Cabinet session. "I think we are going to keep our chin up in spite of what the rest of the world is trying to do to us."

The Cabinet's apparent general acceptance of the British-U.S. plan indicated to some observers here that the deadline for the introduction of majority rule in Rhodesia's 6 million blacks must have been set for more than two years.

It was thought unlikely that the ministers would have agreed to a transfer of power within two years, and even then they might be seeking a period of interim government.

Another Hurdle

Government sources said that even if the Cabinet and caucus announced their acceptance of the peace plan, another hurdle could still arise in the Rhodesian Senate—the upper house of Parliament.

The Senate comprises 10 tribal senator chiefs, 10 white senators elected by the Rhodesian Front and three elected white members. If, as the sources believe, the peace plan calls for eliminating the senator chiefs, then the chiefs may attempt to block the passing of the necessary constitutional amendment, for which a two-thirds majority vote is required.

A two-thirds majority is also needed in the House of Assembly, the lower house of Parliament, but the sources foresaw no problems there.

Nkomo Sees Flaws

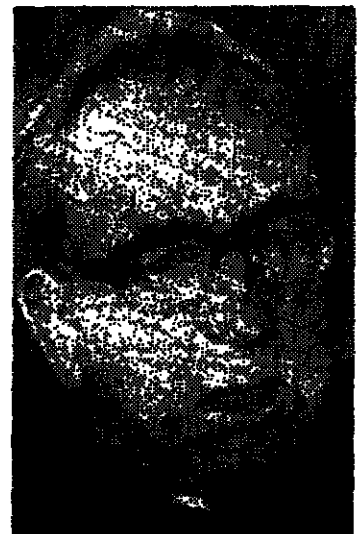
LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 22 (AP)—Black Rhodesian nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo said here today that there were "very serious flaws" in Mr. Kissinger's Rhodesian proposals. He said these flaws will have to be discussed between himself and other black guerrilla leaders before they could be made public.

Emirates Ruler Bars Seeking a New Term

CAIRO, Sept. 22 (AP)—The United Arab Emirates ruler, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, said today that he will quit his post Dec. 2, when his term expires.

"I cannot take responsibility for ruling the Emirates when I lack real power," he said in an interview published by the Cairo daily Al-Ahram.

The sheikh, ruler of Abu Dhabi, said other states in the seven-member federation were not contributing their share of money to meet the federation's expenses.



Rev. Donal Lamont

Rhodesia Bishop Admits Hiding Guerrilla Visits

UMTALI, Rhodesia, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Most Rev. Donal Lamont, the Catholic bishop of Umtali, said today he deliberately defied the law "because I, like many of my colleagues, cannot reconcile my Christian principles with the racist legislation in Rhodesia."

Continuing his statement on the second day of his trial in the regional court here, the bishop said church missionaries and medical workers in Rhodesia "do not know how to justify their Christian consciences with the law."

Bishop Lamont has already been convicted by regional court magistrate W.R. Henning on two counts under the Law and Order Maintenance Act of failing to report the presence of black nationalist guerrillas and two counts of inciting others not to make such reports.

The bishop admitted he deliberately did not report two visits by "terrorists" to Avila Mission last April and May and also instructed staff members at the mission not to report the visits.

FBI Is Checking Chilean's Death

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (UPI)—FBI Director Clarence Kelley said today that the bureau is investigating the possibility that a remote-controlled bomb was used to assassinate former Chilean Ambassador Orlando Letelier yesterday.

Mr. Letelier, 44, and a woman died in an automobile that exploded as it passed the Roman Catholic Embassy.

Mr. Kelley made the disclosure to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities in response to a question by Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., who asked if it were possible that the bomb in the car was triggered "remotely" from a nearby building.

Government-sponsored "leaders" in the nearby African township are now held in public ridicule and fear for their names and lives. When Justice Minister James Kruger met recently with some of them to discuss the "law and order" issue inside Soweto, he refused even to divulge the names of those involved out of concern for their safety.

Black power, it seems, has finally come to hammer at the gates of Africa's most powerful bastion of white rule.

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Lighting and Set Design Ford, Carter Aides Attentive to Cosmetic Detail of Debate

By Joseph Lelyveld

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—Strategists for President Ford and Jimmy Carter dutifully noted that their candidates could gain in the coming debate by being substantive and that it could be a fatal error to approach it as a contest of "image" position. Put another way, this points to saying that the candidates need to project an image appearing knowledgeable.

In fact, both sides have been meticulously attentive to details of lighting and set design that are on the question of image.

On the Ford side, the main concern has been to get the best lighting and most effective color contrasts on the actual scene so that the President's hair appears to be no more receding than it actually is. In addition, Bill Carruthers, a Los Angeles television producer advising Ford on the debate, made it clear that Mr. Ford's podium would have indications to fit his hair and glasses, presumably to reduce any risk of a spill.

Episcopalians Bid 15 Women Take 2d Rite

By Marjorie Hyer

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 22 (WP)—The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church voted 87 to 45 yesterday to require the 15 women regularly ordained as priests to undergo a further "conditional ordination" before they can be regarded as priests.

The requirement was immediately rejected by most of the 15 women, who claim that their ordinations are already effective and that they need no further ordination or other rites.

Last week, the church's House of Bishops and House of Deputies voted to allow the ordination of women as priests. But 11 women ordained in unsanctioned services in Philadelphia in 1974 and four ordained in similar services in Washington last year were not affected by that vote.

Yesterday's action, which was repeatedly described during debate by supporters of the women as "punitive," was taken as the House of Bishops was also considering a "conscience clause."

Excludes Possibility

The clause would permit male bishops and priests who "on grounds of conscience" oppose the ordination of women to exclude such women from their parishes or dioceses.

The Right Rev. William A. Reardon, Bishop of Washington, acknowledged after yesterday's debate that he was "concerned" about the problems the clause would create in the Washington Diocese.

"Of course it is not legally binding," he said, "but it has to be taken seriously." He said he had decided on his course of action after consulting his diocese's Standing Committee—the chief advisory body—and the women and parishes concerned.

The Right Rev. Paul Moore Jr., bishop of New York, who has two of the irregularly ordained women in his diocese, opposed the conditional ordination requirements for them.

"They were ordained in Philadelphia without certain things being done to make it legal," he said. "Those legalities can now be applied."

New York Urged To Accept SST

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (UPI)—Secretary of Transportation William Coleman Jr. said today that New York wants to remain the "Gateway to Europe" it should permit the Concorde supersonic transport plane to land at John F. Kennedy Airport at least on an experimental basis.

Mr. Coleman said at a news conference that experiments in permitting the landing of the Concorde at Dulles Airport outside Washington have produced noise levels no greater than expected.

In the long run, if JFK intends to remain the primary port of entrance and exit from the United States, it's up to them to give consideration to new technology," Mr. Coleman said. He said that scores of cities along the East Coast had expressed an interest in permitting the jet landing.

Kidnapped Italian Freed

VILLA SAN GIOVANNI, Italy, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—A 67-year-old landowner, Francesco Licastro, was released today after being kidnapped and apparently held blindfolded in a cave for three months, police said. Sources said a ransom was paid.



ON STAGE—A television technician checking lighting at Philadelphia's Walnut Street Theater where presidential candidates will hold their first televised debate tonight.

Example of Reorganization Plan

Carter Urges Consolidation Of 20 Existing Energy Offices

By Helen Dewar

PLAINS, Ga., Sept. 22 (WP)—Jimmy Carter has proposed consolidation of about 20 existing U.S. energy offices into a Cabinet-level Department of Energy as an example of how he would reorganize the federal government if he is elected president.

In his first attempt to spell out details of the bureaucratic overhaul that he promised from the start of his campaign, Mr. Carter said yesterday that he would abolish several major agencies, including the Federal Energy Office, the Federal Power Commission, the Energy Research and Development Administration and the Energy Resources Council.

His functions would be taken over by the new department, along with energy-related responsibilities of the Departments of Treasury and Commerce, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

The new department, which would be the 12th with Cabinet status if its creation is approved by Congress, would take over major energy regulatory responsibilities now held by quasi-judicial independent commissions such as the FPC, FCC and SEC.

'Undue Political Influence'

Without specifying how he would do it, the Democratic presidential nominee said it would be necessary "in certain instances to establish buffers to insure that functions are insulated from undue political influence."

In a position paper released by his staff, Mr. Carter said regulatory responsibilities, which include pricing of oil and gas as well as nuclear power regulations, "should be properly insulated" from politics.

His issues adviser, Stuart Eizenstat, and press secretary, Jody Powell, said regulatory boards might be established within the department, with members serving six years, to encourage autonomy.

They questioned how independent the existing commissions

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They questioned how independent the existing commissions

Carter Forces Selling Peanuts To Raise Cash

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22

(NYT)—The Democratic National Committee began selling peanuts yesterday to raise money for the party's presidential election campaign.

Peanuts—in the shell, in cookies, in soup, in pudding with jelly, in a dispenser resembling the White House, and on neckties, ties, T-shirts, campaign buttons and bumper stickers—were among the goods that could be had at yesterday's opening of the Democratic General Store in the Georgetown section of the capital. But the peanuts—at least those in shells—were not produced from Democratic nominees Jimmy Carter's home town of Plains, Ga., or even from his state. They had been grown in Virginia.

According to its manager, Toni Peabody, the store is not so much a place where supporters can convert a cash donation into a jar of marmalade or a bar of lye soap as it is a spot where armchair politicians and potential voters can gather, register to vote, discuss the issues and, in some cases, experience a change of heart.

A Puerto Rican Group Claims N.Y. Bombing

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—A Puerto Rican terrorist group, the Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), has claimed responsibility for a powerful bomb that exploded last night in a stairwell of the New York Hilton, 11 floors above a banquet where Puerto Rican Gov. Rafael Hernandez-Colon was being honored. No one was injured in the blast.

A woman who identified herself as an FALN member called the New York Post to report the bombing in protest of Gov. Hernandez-Colon's visit. Police said they later found an FALN communiqué taped to a telephone in a booth a block from the hotel.

Deadly War Shell

REIMS, France, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—World War II shell exploded here, killing a man who was trying to convert it into a bedside lamp, police said today.

Carter's Remarks on Adultery Draw Criticism

By Janis Johnson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (WP)—Jimmy Carter's remarks about religious morality and adultery in a Playboy magazine interview brought criticism yesterday from some Southern Democrats, Southern Baptists and Republicans, while some of those who share his religious views said his statements make him seem less "self-righteous."

The Democratic presidential candidate's remarks caused some to speak of "shock" and "poor judgment" and to speculate that his statements and salty language could be politically damaging.

The remarks came at a time when any new controversial subject becomes a possibility for inclusion among the questions to be raised by interviewers during Mr. Carter's debates with President Ford.

'Adultery in My Heart'

In a lengthy interview to be published in Playboy's November issue, Mr. Carter was quoted as saying:

"I've looked on a lot of women with lust. I've committed adultery in my heart many times. This is something that God recognizes I will do—and I have done it—and God forgives me for it. But that doesn't mean that I condemn someone who not only looks on a woman with lust but who leaves his wife and stacks up with somebody out of wedlock."

Acting Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia said Mr. Carter should never have given an interview to Playboy.

In Probe by Watergate Prosecutor Records Subpoenaed in Ford's Home Base

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—President Ford was confronted yesterday with two questions from his congressional days that could become issues in his race to retain the White House.

There was only guarded comment from presidential spokesman Ron Nessen on the first disclosure—that Watergate special prosecutor Charles Ruff has subpoenaed records going back to 1961 of two Republican committees in Kent County, Mich., Mr. Ford's political base. A subpoenaed were records of political contributions made over the same period by the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, which contributed \$7,500 to Mr. Ford's 1972 campaign for re-election to the House of Representatives.

Under heavy questioning about the report, first published in the Wall Street Journal, Mr. Nessen said repeatedly that the White House had no information on the inquiry and that he knew of no evidence that Mr. Ford himself is under investigation. He referred further questions to Mr. Ruff, who declined through a spokesman to make any comment.

On the second issue, Mr. Nessen confirmed during the hour-long briefing that Mr. Ford, while a congressman, had at least twice been the guest of William Whyte, chief lobbyist for the United States Steel Corp. on golfing weekends that appear to have been paid for in large part by the corporation.

Emphasizing that Mr. Ford and Mr. Whyte had been friends and golfing partners for more than 20 years, Mr. Nessen said he had been told by Mr. Whyte that Mr. Ford had been his guest at a lodge owned by U.S. Steel once in 1964 and again "about five years ago."

"It's obvious that if the President thought there was anything wrong he would not have done it," Mr. Nessen said.

Vietnam Releases American Held Since April, 1975

BANGKOK, Sept. 22—The Vietnamese government yesterday released one of the two Americans known to have been held in prison since the fall of Saigon in April of last year. The fate of the other American remains unknown.

A Red Cross evacuation flight from Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, to Bangkok brought out Arle Gay and his Vietnamese wife and child. He had been held in isolation until Monday and was brought to the plane in Ho Chi Minh City by armed guards.

Mr. Gay, a former GI who had stayed in Vietnam to build a small frozen shrimp business in the Mekong Delta, was taken into the care of U.S. Embassy officials in Bangkok.

Mr. Gay said that he had no knowledge of the other American held captive—former CIA employee Tucker Gruggelman.

Mr. Gay himself had been suspected of working for the CIA. He had been held back by the Vietnamese authorities last month when 40 Americans and their dependents were released.

Defense Fund Bill Is Signed by Ford

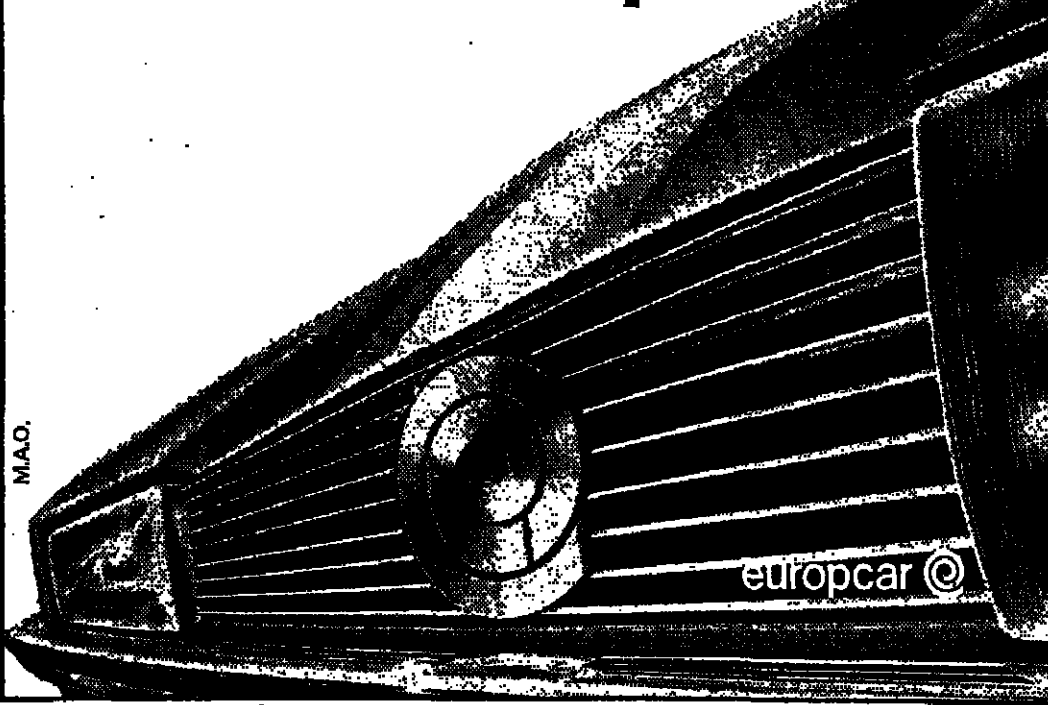
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (UPI)—President Ford signed the \$104.3-billion Defense Appropriation Act today, the largest military spending bill in U.S. history.

Mr. Ford urged Congress to spend even more money on shipbuilding before it adjourns this year. "The shipbuilding program is of critical importance to our ability to control the seas in the event of a conflict," the President said.

"After eight years of decline, we are providing for real growth in our national defense efforts," Mr. Ford said at the signing ceremony.

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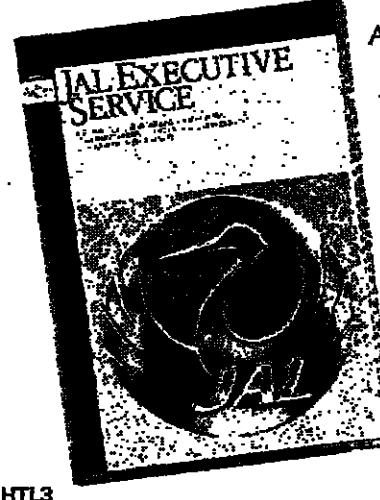
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HTL3

Hundreds of Millions of Dollars Involved

Northrop Jet, Chairman Get a Second Chance

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES Sept. 22 (NYT).—When the corporate chieftains who make their living in the high-stakes world of international arms sales gathered in England two weeks ago to show off their newest flying machines, there was a familiar figure.

Smiling, shaking hands with old friends, comfortable in the presence of the generals, admirals, sheikhs and ministers that he knew from dozens of countries, Thomas Jones, chairman of the Northrop Corp., was on easy ground at the Farnborough Air Show.

Yet perhaps no chief executive of a major U.S. corporation has ever been as discredited in the public eye as Jones, a result of a wave of scandals that engulfed him and Northrop starting with the Watergate investigation.

But Jones is still in charge at Northrop. He was at Farnborough not in disgrace but as the most powerful man at the company he has headed since 1959. And there were indications that

Jones was on the brink of perhaps his most successful coup in the lucrative world arms market.

Deal of the Century

Eighteen months ago, Northrop lost what was then called "the arms deal of the century." General Dynamics Corp. was chosen over Northrop to build 650 light-weight fighters for the U.S. Air Force. Pentagon officials predicted that General Dynamics would sell hundreds, perhaps thousands, more of its new single-engine jet, the F-16, to allies of the United States.

But at Farnborough, almost as if he had won, not lost, the competition, Jones was offering international arms buyers a promising new fighter in direct competition with the F-16. And many industry experts were saying that perhaps Northrop, which is in partnership with McDonnell Douglas Corp. on the aircraft, will end up selling more of its planes abroad than will General Dynamics. That Northrop plane is a land-based version of the F-16, which is a sea-based version of the F-17, which was the loser to the F-16 in the great fighter-contract fight—and the plane is a tribute to the never-say-quit spirit of the arms merchants.

If Northrop can sell that plane, it could mean hundreds of millions of dollars during the next 20 years.

The saga of Tom Jones presents a curious chapter in the history of U.S. business.

Unlawful Gifts

His troubles started with the Watergate revelation that he made \$150,000 in unlawful contributions to the 1972 presidential re-election campaign of Richard

Nixon. He pleaded guilty to a felony charge, was fined \$5,000 but was not jailed.

Then came a flood of revelations about Northrop's overseas activities, a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation indicating the company maintained a \$30-million fund for questionable overseas payments and admissions of \$450,000 in bribes to Saudi generals.

Why is Jones still running Northrop?

Company directors, who chastised him and briefly removed him as chairman last year before restoring the title to him in February, say it is because he has cleaned up the company and ended whatever bribery was going on and that many of the allegations against him were exaggerated.

Others say that Jones's survival is essentially one of performance outweighing any wrongdoing. The Northrop board feels that he is doing a good job.

Company earnings figures support Jones's reputation. From a relatively obscure, minor aerospace company with annual sales



Thomas Jones

of \$339 million and net income of \$8.6 million a decade ago, Northrop has become one of the world's major fighter-plane producers, with sales last year of \$988 million and net income of \$34.7 million.

Northrop also is involved in electronics, missiles, unmanned aircraft and major construction projects in this country and abroad.

Jones, 56, a Stanford-educated engineer, has declined to discuss for the record his views about his recent ordeal.

Northrop may have a second chance with the jet fighter thanks to the help of the Navy. After the Air Force early last year chose General Dynamics's single-engine F-16 over Northrop's entry in the competition, the twin-engine F-17 jet, the Navy waged a successful battle in Congress against adopting the Air Force plane for its carriers. Instead, the Navy will make a \$12-billion investment to develop its own new fighter, and it selected a team consisting of McDonnell Douglas and Northrop to develop the plane. The design it selected is that of the F-17 that lost the Air Force competition, but with folding wings and other aircraft carrier necessities. The plane is designated the F-18.

Northrop and McDonnell Douglas not only won the right to build the plane for the Navy but also won Pentagon approval to market a land-based version of the F-18, without folding wings and other components, to foreign countries. It is this plane that Jones began offering at the Farnborough Air Show.

Two Food Colorants Are Banned by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP).—The government today banned the artificial colorants used to make maraschino cherries red and jelly beans and licorice black.

An announcement by the Food and Drug Administration said laboratory tests on dogs suggest that a food dye, called Red No. 4, may cause urinary bladder polyps and atrophy of the adrenal glands. It also said that there is no reliable testing method to assure that the color carbon black does not contain a cancer-causing by-product.

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Soviet Union Warns Japan Over MiG-25

Says Tokyo Chooses To Strain Relations

TOKYO, Sept. 22 (AP).—The Soviet Union said today that Japan "chose to strain Japanese-Soviet relations" by refusing to immediately return a defecting Soviet pilot and his MiG-25 jet fighter.

Soviet Ambassador Dmitri Polyanski called at the Foreign Ministry with a statement declaring that "unfriendly acts" by Japan "cannot remain without consequences" to the two nations' relations, the ministry said.

The Japanese Ministry said the statement added that the pilot, Lt. Viktor Belenko, was under the influence of "narcotics" and could not talk freely with a Soviet official allowed to see him shortly before his departure for the United States, where he has been granted asylum.

Lt. Belenko landed the MiG-25 at Hakodate in northern Japan on Sept. 6. He left for the United States on Sept. 9.

Violence, Coercion

On Monday, Japan rejected Soviet suggestions that violence or coercion was used to prevent Lt. Belenko's return to the Soviet Union. It said he sought U.S. asylum of his own free will.

The Japanese government said it was taking necessary measures regarding the plane, which, it said, violated Japanese airspace and caused damage to airport facilities on landing.

Japanese and U.S. experts have been dismantling the MiG-25 at Hakodate for transfer to a Japanese air base north of Tokyo.

Today's Soviet protest said that in view of international laws and practices and good-neighborly relations between the two nations, Japan should not be allowed to examine the MiG freely. It said a "third country's" participation in the examination of the plane showed that Japan's claim to the right to examine the plane is artificial.

Arbitrary Acts

It said, "All responsibilities for arbitrary and unlawful acts concerning the plane and the pilot lie with the Japanese government." Deputy Foreign Minister Keisuke Arita said the statement would be conveyed to Foreign Minister Zenzo Koike, but added that "some points in the statement are unacceptable." He said Japan was dealing with the matter in accordance with international laws and practices.

Japan's Self-Defense Agency said dismantling of the MiG was nearly finished and the plane probably would be flown to Hyakuri Air Base in Ibaraki aboard a U.S. Air Force Galaxy C-5 transport plane on Friday.

Gen. Le Puloch, Army Ex-Chief, Dies in France

PARIS, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—Gen. Louis Le Puloch, 75, French Army chief of staff during the military agitation against Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Algerian policies in the 1960s, died at his home near here this week, his family said.

A veteran French colonial army officer, Gen. Le Puloch became chief of staff shortly before the April, 1961, "revolt of the generals" in Algeria.

The revolt caused a rift in the French Army. The North African territory gained independence the following year.

David Silva

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 22 (UPI).—Mexican screen star David Silva, 57, died yesterday after a long illness.

Mr. Silva reached the peak of his film popularity in the 1940s.

Guadeloupe Villagers Flee Volcano Area

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Sept. 22 (AP).—Thousands of villagers were again evacuated from their homes on the slopes of La Soufriere volcano today when an explosion deep in the mountain caused an earth tremor lasting 19 minutes.

The mountain has been in a continuous state of turbulence for the last two months and the repeated evacuation of inhabitants from areas feared threatened by a possible eruption has caused substantial economic loss to the island.

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SOLICITATION FOR INTERNATIONAL TENDERS No. 9/76

The Department Head of the Agricultural Development Bureau of the Loukkos region will receive, until the 17th Kasada 1398 (Tuesday, November 9, 1976), 6 p.m. at the latest, bids for engineering works in connection with the construction of the main pumping stations and hydraulic heads of the Rmel area (15,000 ha).

The work will be divided into two distinct lots:

- Lot 1: Main Stations.
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Tender files may be withdrawn at the head office of the ORMAVAL KSAR EL KEBIR, against payment of 800 DH (EIGHT HUNDRED DRAHMS).

To visit the above area, contractors are invited to contact the Office for the Agricultural Development of the Loukkos region, at least one week in advance.



UNWELCOME VISITORS—Two civilian hikers being marched away from a maneuvers area by an armed West German soldier during exercise near Diez.

Clark Cites Gallup World Poll

Senator's Lament: Guns Top Butter as Export

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (WP).—Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, said this week that an almost worldwide opinion poll by George Gallup (UPI, Sept. 21) produced "a strange finding"—that while people recognize food supply as the world's No. 1 problem, governments act as though the No. 1 need is arms supply.

The senator said Monday that the United States is distributing less than one-third as much food abroad this year, about 5 million tons, as it did 10 years ago, when it distributed 18 million tons, "despite the fact that crops last year and this year are the two best in the nation's history."

On the other hand, he said, arms transfers have increased enormously. He said the United States engaged in arms transfers worth \$1 billion in 1970 and \$10 billion in 1974. "It was down to \$8.4 billion in 1975 but it was \$8.4 billion by Sept. 1 this year, and will go over \$10 billion again," Sen. Clark asserted.

Name Portioned Out

He said the emphasis on arms transfers "is not altogether our fault—the governments of other countries want them." He said the Gallup survey "indicated an enormous gap between people's needs, the needs they perceive, and the needs that governments, theirs and our own, see."

Sen. Clark's comments were made as Mr. Gallup presented some of the findings of what the pollster called the first "State of ManKind" study to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of which Sen. Clark is a member.

In his presentation, Mr. Gallup said: "The one finding from the survey that had great impact on those of us who directed it is the appalling amount of poverty in the world today. It is difficult for people in the advanced industrial nations to realize how many persons in the world face a daily struggle to get enough to eat. And most of what they earn, which is pitifully small, has to be spent for food."

Later, Sen. Clark was asked whether it was valid to compare arms and food transfers, as he had, because arms transfers involve sales that bring funds into the United States and food transfers are most often donations paid for by the United States.

Sen. Clark said that food is often given not to feed the hungry, but to non-hungry countries for political purposes, and that sometimes there is no real giveaway involved. For example, he said that in fiscal 1974, "more than half of all U.S. food aid went to Vietnam, where it was sold, legally enough, by the government—with proceeds going to the war effort."

On the other hand, he said, arms transfers often turn out to be grants. "We've agreed to give heavy credit for military equipment sales to Kenya and Zaire," the senator said. "There is no reason to believe Zaire will ever pay us back; they have no money."

Sen. Clark also said that both of these African countries "have

dire economic and food problems—and here they are making large expenditures for security. I am confident our own intelligence would tell us that, while they have some enemies, neither country is in danger of being invaded."

Mr. Clark's findings were based on interviews with 10,000 people in 94 nations, representing two-thirds of the world's population. The poll, said to be the first to cover so large a segment of humanity, was sponsored by a \$150,000 grant from the Kettering Foundation, interviewees were conducted from late 1974 through the spring of 1975.

State Opposes Tanker Delivery

California Stance Forces U.S. To Restudy Alaska Oil Plans

By Edward Cowan

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept. 22 (NYT).—Unexpected opposition by the state of California to the delivery by tankers of Alaska oil to a terminal near Los Angeles has forced Washington to reconsider basic assumptions concerning the long-awaited Alaska pipeline.

Environmental issues and also economic concerns, such as a projected West Coast oil surplus, have led Washington to consider whether U.S. oil from Alaska's Prudhoe Bay should be sent to Japan, rather than to California, or perhaps shipped via a permanent supply route through the Panama Canal to U.S. refineries on the Gulf of Mexico and the East Coast.

California's position has stunned Washington inasmuch as there was no hint of it in the long, bitter debate that preceded approval by Congress three years ago of the Alaska pipeline, a project the government has counted on to diminish U.S. dependence on foreign oil.

Largest Interest

The Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), which has the largest single interest in Prudhoe Bay's proven reserve of 9.6 billion barrels, wants to unload the oil at Long Beach, Calif., for pipeline relay to Texas and then on to refineries on the Gulf Coast and in the Middle West.

The Federal Energy Administration, although officially uncommitted, leans toward the Sohio proposal, California, however, contends that unloading 12 million barrels a day next year and up to 1.8 million by 1980 could add hydrocarbons to the already dirty air of southern California.

Meanwhile, the unfolding federal-state dispute over oil and the environment has taken on partisan overtones. Associates of Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. have said Washington is leaning too far toward Sohio's view.

Sohio has suggested that Prudhoe Bay oil could be exported to Japan as a "swap" for oil from the Middle East that would be diverted from Japan to U.S. refineries. Essentially, such a swap would be an export in the usual sense, except for some small cost reduction that the U.S. refineries presumably would realize and might possibly share with consumers.

Safety Problems

Although described as 80 percent complete, the 800-mile pipeline may be unable to start carrying oil on schedule late next year because of unresolved safety problems and possible delays in terminal construction. Congress authorized the pipeline after being told by the administration

that the oil industry that Prudhoe Bay oil would be consumed on the West Coast. Now it appears that there will be a large West Coast surplus of up to 800,000 barrels a day by 1980, and that more later as production rises to as much as 1.6 million barrels a day.

Exportation of the oil or a swap rather than delivery through California, would mean North Slope oil would not diminish U.S. imports of foreign oil, now running at an estimated 6 million barrels a day.

According to the industry and the administration, the surplus is most likely to result from the big 1974 jump in oil prices and the resulting in the slowdown in the growth of consumption, plus the start last July of a sharp decline in the production of commercial production of the oil fields in California.

The Senate Interior Committee is expected to hold hearings soon on the whole issue.

Lease Is Planned

Sohio plans to build a 200-mile pipeline across California to join it with an 800-mile El Paso Natural Gas Co. line from the Arizona border to Midland, Texas. El Paso has applied to the Federal Power Commission for permission to stop its intermittent use of the line in order to lease it to Sohio. The energy agency is expected to support the application; California is expected to oppose it.

El Chermow, a special assistant to Gov. Brown, said in an interview: "It's hard to believe that Jimmy Carter would be as sympathetic to every claim of the oil companies as the Federal Energy Administration and the Interior Department have been. Sohio asserts its interest. The FEA seems to accept that as in the national interest."

Frank Zarb, the FEA's head, retorted: "I represent the agency, and I say that's nonsense." California officials have said they could not license unloading of big tankers from Alaska unless Washington wrote regulations adequate to protect the south coast air basin.

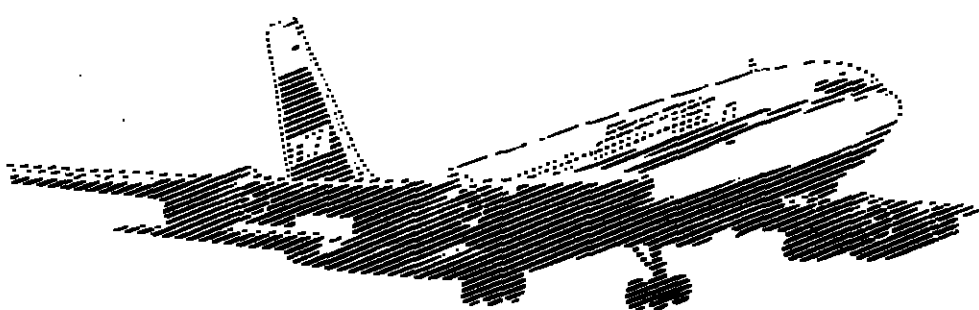
Mr. Chermow accepted a federal contention that it was not certain that the tankers would purge their empty tanks in port and push hydrocarbon vapors into the atmosphere. However, he said, "The risk is unacceptable."

Troops End Milan Hole

MILAN, Sept. 22 (AP).—Army soldiers were withdrawn today from the three major Milan hospitals; after two days of mandatory service in the kitchens as the three main unions guaranteed essential services during strikes of hospital personnel.

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WAVERLEY ROOT: A Food That's Measurable in Millennia

FENNEL is a great encourager of arithmetic. Ignoring its inclusion among the 40 plants which Thomas Tusser declared in 1557 were indispensable for a complete herb garden, we find that fennel is: (1) one of the ingredients of Chinese five-spice powder, (2) one of the medieval four hot seeds, (3) one of the (relatively) modern five appetite-encouraging roots. And (4) at about the time when Chaucer was writing:

Downe by a little path I fond
Of mintes full and fennell greene,

one of the nine sacred herbs of the Anglo-Saxons.

I am able to inform you that the other four Chinese spices were anise seed, Szechwan pepper, cloves and cinnamon; the other three hot seeds were anise, caraway and coriander; and the other four appetite roots were wild celery, asparagus, parsley and knize holly, also known as butcher's broom since its dried stems served as broom straw for the small white butchers used to clean off their chopping blocks. As for the other eight sacred Anglo-Saxon herbs, I fear you will have to ask Chaucer.

Despite a history measurable in millennia, fennel does not occupy a particularly prominent place in the hierarchy of foods. It is little eaten in the United States, though it is grown commercially in California. Its land of predilection is Italy, which some persons are bold enough to assert is also its land of origin.

Italy is at least the country whose language has been most deeply penetrated by fennel (in Italian, *finochio*). "Finochio!" ("Well, what the hell!") exclaims an Italian when he wants to express astonishment with a touch of mockery—unless he happens to be a vegetable dealer in Rome's Campo di Fiori market, in whose private slang *finochio* stands for homosexual.

Esserci come il finochio nella

saliscia ("There I was like fennel in a sausage") might be translated very freely as "all dressed up and no place to go," while the fact that fennel has been a food almost always cheap gave rise to *coler la parte sua* (two of *finochio*, which would be something like "to claim one's share down to the last penny.") (Balsac chimed in here by describing one of his characters as "so austere that he lived on fennel and toothpicks.")

Mediterranean

Italy could be the birthplace of fennel, but it is perhaps safer to ascribe it more generally to the Mediterranean basin, close enough for a plant whose full possibilities are not exploited in any one country, not even Italy. However France and Italy between them cover most of the uses of this food. Italy considers fennel primarily as a vegetable, concentrating on the bulbous base of its stalks and neglecting the leaves, while France, less hospitable to the plant as a whole, looks upon it as a herb and makes use especially of its leaves. Actually all parts of fennel are edible—besides these two, the stems, seeds and even the flowers have their place in the kitchen. The respective preferences of France and Italy are a function of the kinds of fennel they grow.

There are four known species of fennel, but the only one which is particularly interesting from the gastronomic point of view is *Foeniculum vulgare*. The parent variety, often gathered wild (so is the great fennel, *Foeniculum officinale*, likewise usable in cooking), is most prized for its leaves, while the seeds are employed as a spice.

The French put the fresh leaves in salads, to which they impart a pleasantly subdued licorice flavor, less blatantly assertive than that of anise. Dried, the leaves may go into court-bouillons for fish, or be wrapped around a fish which is to be grilled.

Foeniculum vulgare, var. *peripartum*, is interesting especially for its tender young stalks, which Italians serve raw as an hors d'oeuvre under the name of *caroselli*, while the French prefer to use the dried stems to make a small bouillabaisse over which they cook such white-fleshed fish as sea bass, imparting to it a subtle savor.

The use of fennel as a fish flavorer in England was being practiced at least by Elizabethan times, for Shakespeare refers to eating conger with fennel.

Florence Variety

If you want to raise fennel for your own use, you will do best to go in for Florence fennel, *Foeniculum vulgare*, var. *duice*, for this is a variety of which you can use every part of the plant, including one not found on the others. This is the swollen base of the stalks, which the layman is apt to mistake for a bulb; it is eaten like celery, raw or cooked. Though this is the *raison d'être* for Florence fennel, it can also provide, quite as well as the other varieties, tasty stems, leaves and seeds for the table, while the pretty yellow flowers are used in Provence to refine the taste of pickled olives, cucumbers and capers or to season boiled chestnuts. They are also fed to rabbits, adding an extra dimension to the usually faint flavor of their flesh.

French use of fennel, where, it is true, it is less eaten as a vegetable (though it is in my own home in Paris, where we experience no difficulty in finding it on the market), belies the report of the Larousse gastronomic encyclopedia, which does not admit ever having heard of

any part of the plant except the "bulb," despite the fact that France utilizes the leaves more than any other country. It writes that fennel "is cultivated now [my italics] in southwest France" and that "Italians are very fond of it."

The 10-volume general Larousse encyclopedia adds that fennel, "little appreciated in France, is consumed in Italy." All this would have been news to Alexandre Dumas, who had written a century earlier, "It is not rare to meet common people with a bundle of fennel tucked under the arm, making of it, with a little bread, their lunch or dinner."

The Larousse gastronomic encyclopedia, alas, sometimes presents the appearance of a parochial publication of Paris, unaware of the presence in France of individualistic provinces whose preferences in food are ignored by the capital. And it is also sometimes inclined to be smug about foods falling outside the sacred circle of *haute cuisine*, especially those favored by foreigners.

Ancient Greeks

The fact is that fennel is not only cultivated now in France, it was a common food, at least in the south, before the Romans entered Gaul. It may have been slower to reach the north, however; according to one author it was introduced there by the Benedictines. If so, they did it early, for Charlemagne included fennel in the list of foods which were to be raised in his domain; later it appears on the menu of a dinner prepared in 1455 by Taillevent at which his employer, Charles VII, entertained the Comte d'Anjou. In England fennel was in general use at least by the reign of Edward I, that is to say, in the 13th century.

The ancient Greeks utilized the young stalks and leaves of fennel (Florence fennel, with its bulbous base, probably did not then

exist). The ancient Greek word for fennel was *marathon*; the place where the famous battle was fought was so called because the ground there was overgrown with wild fennel.

The Romans used both the seeds, which they sprinkled on bread (Aplius wrote that every cook should have fennel seeds at hand) and the leaves, which Plautus mentioned as appearing in a mass of mixed greens.

The plant reached the Orient early and became thoroughly acclimated there. Fennel seeds are a common ingredient of Indian curries and finds a similar use in Ethiopia, where they appear in various versions of the fiery universal seasoning of that country, *berbere* sauce.

From the earliest time, fennel has been more esteemed as a medicine than as a food; some of the merits attributed to it in earlier days are still accepted, for instance its usefulness in reducing flatulence, for which purpose it remains listed in the official British pharmacopoeia.

Pliny's tale that moulting snakes rub their eyes against fennel stalks to get rid of the dead skin which blinds them may have given rise to the theory that fennel is good for the eyes.

Marat, whom everybody has forgotten as a physician since Charlotte Corday made him famous in another role, used to prescribe fennel for tuberculosis, while a little later, under the First Empire, it was used in a celebrated treatment applied to a Madame Jean Guillaume Maitre, wife of a French sculptor of the day. Mrs. Maitre suffered from a swelling of the stomach, undiagnosed unless you can accept as a diagnosis her doctor's explanation that "the abdomen filled up with air and after air came water." He treated her with soap and a fennel omelet, the soap was administered in the form of pills, and the omelet was applied to her stomach as a poultice. She died.

(c) 1976 by Waverley Root.

Fashion Without Effort

By Hebe Dorsey

Sept. 22 (IHT).—Robert Grossgold is an American who has specialized in Indian art, which she has at her gallery, Urubamba, in the Bicherie. It is a butcher shop; Mrs. Grossgold restored the building's primary beauty, with exposed brick and rough stone walls, a good deal for her goods.

Now she is preparing an edition of Amazonian Indian which she became familiar with and enamored of when living in Brazil in 1970. Her then husband was head of the Peace Corps in the Amazon, starting at life and working her way up to coast.

The funny thing is she has also managed to be a strong fashion note without really trying.

Among her Indian imports are pieces of feather ornaments, rings, necklaces, belts, bags, headpieces and even beaded feathered G-strings—which Grossgold suggests wearing necklaces.

There are also bracelets equipped with tall, stand-up feathers, says in the bright colors of the birds. Many necklaces are subtle color harmonies and are equipped with pendants, as well as beads. Some of the feathers have turned up accessories in major Paris collections, notably at Jap's and at Laurent's. It is all part of a return to nature and ecology, as Vogue magazine calls *La de Sauvage*.

An odd, made of pink, white, black feathers, from the Karajá tribe in Brazil, at the Urubamba Gallery in Paris.

"It's nice that people are starting to appreciate things as natural," Mrs. Grossgold said. "In part, it's because people are tired of a plastic world. All that folklore means that we are now looking for roots, things more tangible, more profound."

Although she did not plan on it, she now finds her gallery crammed with fashion-conscious people, all after her feather accessories. "I was never aware of fashion trends," she said, "and frankly, I never went after that kind of clientele."

She thinks that "all those things will disappear soon. Even these feather ornaments have changed a lot in the last two years. In order to make more money, the Indians are becoming more commercial."

Other artifacts which will go on display next Wednesday (until the end of November) are handsome

feather masks, ceremonial headpieces (which people hang up on walls), antique silver-studded conch shells, marvelous baskets and incense, that will get you anything you want—a job, a man, just name it.

The fashion section includes ponchos and blouses, some of which date back to the 18th century, and ultra-long modern suits, all hand-embroidered, that fit in very well with current folkloric fad.

Mrs. Grossgold, who also teaches English to make ends meet, is proud of the fact that she started with such an off-beat art form. "All my friends were worried silly about me, but I found that there's a public for it." So more and more she is dropping the cheap, commercial end of the business (such as horn or tortoiseshell bracelets) and concentrating on rare objects.

Paris Opera in Washington

Splendor and Frustration in Verdi's 'Otello'

By Paul Hume

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (WP).—The Paris Opera, on its 100th anniversary, opened its two-week Washington visit last night at the Kennedy Center with Verdi's "Otello."

With Sir Georg Solti in charge of the musical end of things and in outstanding cast, the composer's music emerged in varying degrees of splendor. But it was one of the most frustrating, frustrating evenings in the memory of many in the audience, because of the atrocious stage setting of Joseph Svoboda.

It is not possible to speak of the grandeur of the music, and of Solti's magnificent treatment of it, without immediately coming against the barrier created by Svoboda's designs, since his set put directly against much that the music intended. They also seriously impeded many of the fine and able effects the artists onstage sought to create.

A single set is used throughout all four acts. It consists of huge, rising terraced building blocks of white stone into which are cut a half-dozen narrow slots that serve from time to time as entrances. Now and then the blocks slide sideways to create new shapes. But always they are there, denying any feeling of light or air in the opening storm scene, evading every suggestion of a visible garden in the second act, giving no hint of a great hall in the third, and staring blankly down into Desdemona's bedroom in the last. It is a tyrannical abuse on the part of the designer, and one that is fatal to the appearance of the opera.

But to the happier side of things, and it is a brilliant side. Solti is one of today's great figures—this was Washington's first chance to hear him conduct opera. In a very special way he gives life and tremendous impetus to the musical theater.

His pacing and feeling for the exquisite shades in Verdi's monumental score are magical. He builds tremendous power into every scene, yet his left hand was frequently up, warning the players to hold down the tone, so that the singers might be heard properly. He found a hundred felicitous touches throughout the work that lent it ideal impact. The Paris Opera orchestra is a good ensemble, often more, but it sometimes lacks the technical facility of a great band. The chorus also has its problems with Verdi's large demands and there were moments of vagrant intonation.

The principals, however, and those in the lesser roles, operated on a remarkably high level. In the title role, Carlo Cossutta avoided the temptation to force a voice that is not really of the size necessary for Otello, while making much of the many chances for poetic lyrical singing. And his acting was a strong plus in his favor.

Margaret Price uses an exquisite soprano and superior musicianship to mold a Desdemona of true greatness. Her soft notes float with ease, while she has no difficulty dominating the large ensemble. She is a great artist whom we should hear often.

Gabriel Bacquier makes a stunning Iago, driving his voice to do his bidding, while he creates a man of complete evil. His final gesture in Act 3 was a triumph. Along with these were a fine Emilia by Jane Berthia, a notable Rodrigo from the art of Michel Sénéchal, and a well-sung if unsable Cassio by Horst Laubenthal. If only the stage might have some beauty comparable to the musical greatness of this performance, Paris would be off to a formidable start.

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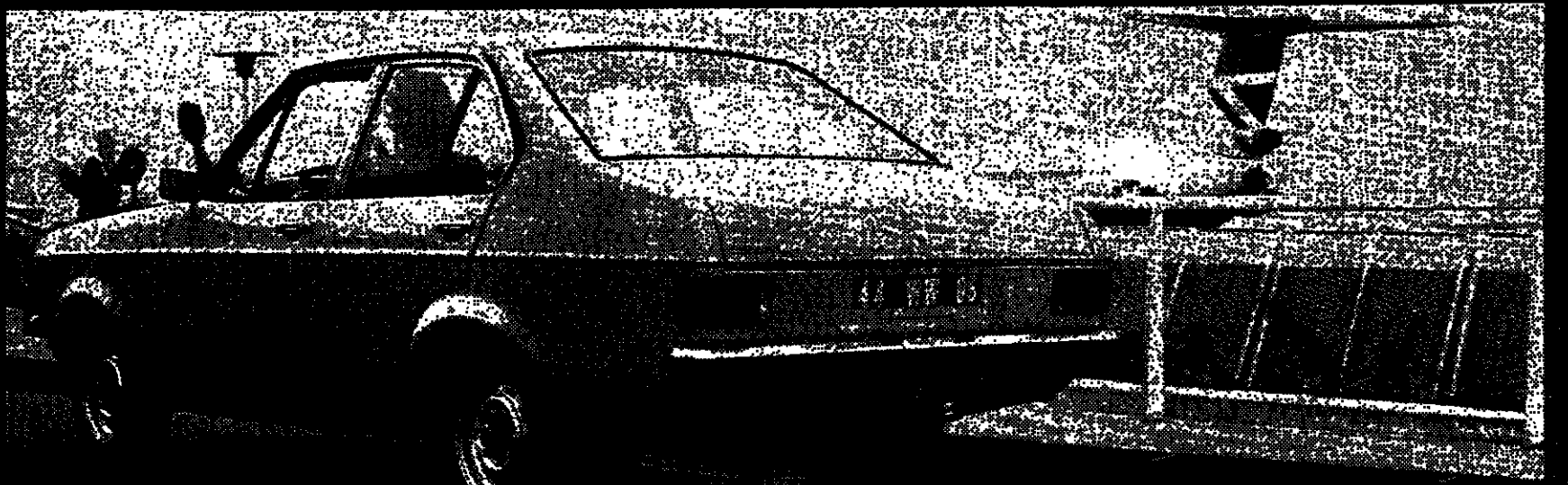
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The Swedish Seismograph

Like a seismograph, the Swedish election returns have picked up the tremors of discontent rippling through northern European politics. It would be a mistake to seize these results as evidences of a general swing to conservatism—or, specifically, a precedent for the West German election on Oct. 3. After all, Swedish voters chose (by a hair's breadth) to remove a party that has been in office continuously since 1932. A great many of the complaints against it were the results of excessive longevity and an acquired habit of arrogance rather than issues of right and left. But the Europeans live very close together these days, and the Swedes were moved by forces that can be seen at work in other countries as well.

The Swedish election appears to have been, as much as anything else, a revolt against bureaucracy. The Swedes have now achieved the world's highest standard of living—higher than ours in the United States—and an astonishingly stable economy. This phenomenon is presided over by a large corps of extremely capable people who, like most capable people accustomed to power, have become more self-assured than is comfortable for the rest of the nation. A good many Swedes have come to wonder whether they have not turned the substance of authority over to a willful and self-perpetuating hierarchy of mandarins, even while preserving the outward forms of democracy.

If you were to look to the south, to the larger countries of Western Europe, you would find that the chief symbol of the same concern there is the huge glass building in Brussels that is the headquarters of the Common Market. Citizens there gave power to an ideal of European community, only to find it exercised in practice by a large international civil service profoundly insulated from public opinion. Politicians who support the European Community worry a good deal about that glass building, and that is why the nine Common Market countries have now taken the remarkable step of committing themselves to the direct election of the European Parliament by 1978.

A good deal has been made of the tax issue in the Swedish voting. But to call the returns simply a reaction to high taxes misses the point. A good many Swedes,

mainly those over 45, remember very clearly the sacrifices by which the present unprecedented prosperity and security were built. But others, particularly the young, take it all for granted and, to them, the constant demands for sacrifice are merely an irritant. The tax bills are the most adamant of these demands, but they go beyond economics. There have been tremendous sacrifices of traditional sovereignty in the institutions that have made the North Atlantic world rich and safe. Politicians who remember the Europe of the 1940s consider the present freedom of movement across national boundaries to be something of a miracle, and they are very protective of the arrangements that secure it. But young Swedes take it for granted that they can go to Italy for vacations merely by buying a ticket, just as young Italians take it for granted that they can go to Germany to look for work. Is it natural and reasonable, is it not? Why continue to sacrifice?

The incoming government does not look as though it will meet the previous Swedish standard of tenacious long life. The Swedes seem to have been voting mainly against the preachy self-satisfaction of a Social Democratic party in power too long, rather than voting affirmatively for the alternative. The Center party, largest of the three that make up the winning coalition, actually lost a few seats in the election. Its leader is presumed to be the next prime minister, but he will have this opportunity only because two smaller parties in the coalition gained seats. These three partners are divided among themselves here and there—notably on the future of nuclear power in a small country with a harsh climate, heavy industry, and no domestic supply of oil or gas.

The long Swedish tradition of social democracy, spelled with small letters rather than capitals, does not appear to be greatly in danger. This election is interesting because it offers a glimpse of the politics that lie beyond the assurance of economic growth and the distribution of social benefits. It is a commentary on the state of mind in a nation that has become rich, stable, and well-organized to a degree that a majority of its citizens evidently begin to find suffocating.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Terror in Washington

A week ago, the government of Chile revoked the citizenship of Orlando Letelier, who had been ambassador to the United States and had held three Cabinet posts during the late President Salvador Allende's popular unity coalition. The decree charged that Letelier, who had moved to Washington last year, was "interfering with normal financial support to Chile."

Letelier and a woman research associate were killed Tuesday when a bomb planted in his automobile exploded while he was driving along Washington's embassy row. A private organization that advocates suspending economic aid to Chile promptly charged that the murder was part of a broad effort by Chile's secret police to silence Chilean exiles hostile to the military junta, while the Chilean government itself repudiated "this outrageous act of terrorism" and requested an exhaustive investigation.

Letelier, while no extremist, was an articulate and effective critic of the junta. He had experienced first-hand its indifference to legal and human rights during a year of imprisonment without trial or charge, after the overthrow and death of President Allende in 1973. As a former senior economist for the Inter-American Development

Bank, he was devastating in his criticism of the military regime's economic recovery effort.

In an article in the *Nation* last month, Letelier bitterly criticized governments, banks and international financial agencies willing to lend Chile large sums on "technical criteria" without regard for the junta's outrages against human rights. "It is nonsensical," he wrote, "that those who inspire, support or finance that economic policy should try to present their advocacy as restricted to 'technical considerations,' while pretending to reject the system of terror it requires to succeed."

It is hard to believe that even as ham-handed a regime as Chile's junta would order the murder of so eminent an opponent as Letelier in the capital of the United States, where it has worked hard recently to improve its image and on whose largesse it so heavily depends. Whether this vicious murder was committed by agents of the Chilean government or by left extremists unwilling to stop at anything in order further to discredit that government, American authorities cannot afford to overlook even the most remote possibilities in the investigation of Letelier's death.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Poet and Patron

Dr. Eoin McKlerman, president of the Irish-American Cultural Institute, presented its English-language literary award for 1976 to John Montague. The prize is valued at \$2,500. Mr. Montague is an established poet in his own right as well as the editor and compiler of the most recent anthology of Irish verse. It is a fully merited award.

Padraic Colum and Austin Clarke were both in honorable old age given similar bursaries. Mr. Montague told the gathering that the award has no strings attached. He can put a slate on his house or go to Greece. It is to be hoped that he will do both, and if he cannot, a slate off has never handicapped

a poet worthy of the name. Mr. Montague, who had lived in Paris and is now attached to the English Department in University College, Cork, is in his prime, and his admirers and rivals will await the fruitful outcome of this cash injection.

It would be altogether reprehensible if we were to begin to take for granted this American patronage. It is a recent growth. Those who give their time and money to the good work are doing the most worthwhile work for Irish-American relations. They are reversing the tide which washed up in less sophisticated times such embarrassments as the St. Patrick's Day parade in New York. They are helping to build a new Irish image.

—From the Irish Times.

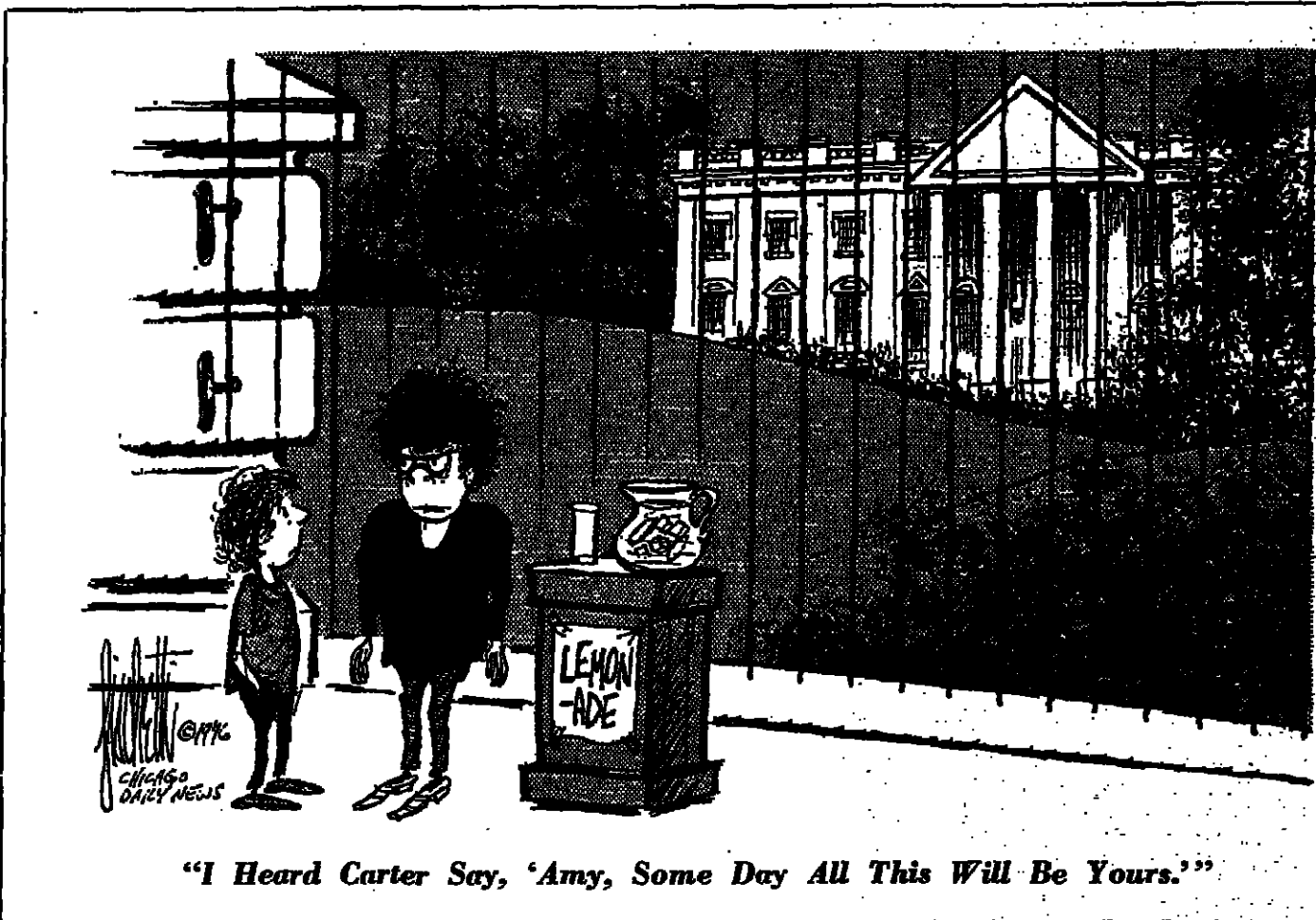
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 23, 1901
WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has made a novel impression on this city during the two days which he has occupied the White House by simply being himself and assuming none of the superficial manners which might be popularly supposed to appertain to the office of the President. He took several long walks, unattended, around the streets of the White House, and also went riding.

Fifty Years Ago

September 23, 1926
PHILADELPHIA—Professor James F. Norris of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, speaking before the American Chemical Society yesterday, said, "We know the atom consists of unthinkably minute amounts of bound-up energy. When we learn how to release this energy we can make over the entire world, atoms will work for us and mankind will then have ample time to enjoy the joys of this world."



Kremlin Leadership: Top Heavy With Age

By Victor Zorza

BONN—Something is happening, or rather not happening, in Moscow. A meeting of the party Central Committee which, there was every reason to believe, was to be held this month has been delayed for no obvious reason. There has long been speculation that leadership changes affecting the highest in the land, including the position of party secretary Leonid Brezhnev himself and the succession to him, might be announced when the Central Committee meets.

The changes are long overdue, if only because the Kremlin leadership has been growing increasingly top-heavy with age. None were made at the party congress earlier this year, although this would have provided an ideal setting for Brezhnev to retire in a blaze of glory, pleading the illness which had lately been dogging him, and to anoint his own successor.

But the leadership had evidently been unable to agree on a successor at that time. Nor has there been any clear indication since then of an agreed decision in the Kremlin, because no member of the leadership is being groomed for the succession. It may be taken for granted that an agreement in the Kremlin on a successor would soon be reflected in the Soviet press, which would be ordered to smooth the transition by showing him the kind of esteem that would improve his public image.

Some Signs

But there are some signs which suggest that the image of at least one member of the leadership is being worked on, to put it no higher, even if he has not won the support of all his associates. Most Western analysts dismiss the chances of Politburo member Yuri Andropov on the grounds that he is the boss of the Soviet secret police, and is thus precluded almost by definition from the succession stakes. But consider some of the signs.

In April he was chosen to deliver the Lenin anniversary oration, in itself a signal honor, but far more significant in this case because a Kremlin rule rigidly observed for 20 years had to be broken before Andropov could mount the rostrum to make his speech. Since 1956 the Lenin oration has always been delivered by one of the party secretaries, and the choice of the speaker was a sign of recognition and a deliberate indication that he was marked out for better things.

Secondly, after the recent promotion of Brezhnev to marshal of the Soviet Union, the award of high military ranks to politicians acquired obvious significance—and Andropov has now been honored by being appointed general of the army, the next highest rank to Brezhnev's.

It is true that the minister in charge of the civil police, Shcheklov, was similarly honored, but it is arguable that the two awards were paired because it might have been difficult to push through the leadership an army promotion for Andropov alone. But in the case of Andropov the promotion, taken together with his other attributes of power, is politically far more significant than in the case of Shcheklov, who is a rank outsider.

Thirdly, the Lenin oration itself was so strikingly different, at least in style, from the usual run of leadership speeches as to suggest that Andropov was making a deliberate attempt to assert an individuality of his own, to distance himself from the others, to show that the wooden words and the rigid formulas which mark such occasions are not for him. It could be read as a signal to those whose support he might have been seeking that, if he were chosen, things would be different.

The content of the speech, too, was remarkably liberal for a man who is responsible for maintaining those aspects of the police state which are still to be found in so many features of Soviet life. On the domestic side, he devoted his speech to "socialist democracy," but in a way which could be interpreted as hinting that there was still a good deal to be done to attain its full flowering. On the foreign side, he spoke more emphatically in favor of détente than even Brezhnev had done lately, and dropped a few broad

hints to suggest that the Kremlin struggle between hawks and doves was by no means over—and that he, at any rate, was firmly on the side of the angels.

A "liberal" KGB boss is almost a contradiction in terms, and the image which Andropov sought to convey is regarded by most experts as false. Indeed, the two previous secret police bosses who had ambitions for the top job in the Kremlin, Lavrenti Beria after Stalin and Alexander Sholepkin after Khrushchev, sought to give themselves a more liberal image as part of their bid for power, but their play-acting was easily recognized for what it was. Andropov, however, is a more complex man, and his intellectual attainments are not to be easily dismissed, even if his character

is bound to remain an enigma to the Western observer.

There are so many obstacles to his elevation, and so many objections to it, that the refusal in the West to accept any such possibility may be readily understood. But the evidence pointing in the other direction ought not to be ignored. Andropov is certainly far from having secured the succession, but he is moving in that general direction—and no other member of the Soviet leadership is, at least not visibly so. His chances would be greatly improved if he were to give up the KGB and move into the party secretariat, but this would require a reshuffle of the inner Cabinet.

This, however, would disturb the carefully balanced structure of the top leadership, which has remain-

ed united only because the tenure of each member of the inner circle was guaranteed by the others. As a result, of the 16 members of the Politburo, seven will be 70 years old, or more, by the end of this year.

With the illness of Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, the leadership of this structure could soon be removed and then the balance would be upset. If an attempt is now being made to prepare a revised structure for a meeting of the Central Committee, the difficulty of the task could well account for the delay in convening it. In the past, the difficulty was always so great that the task was repeatedly postponed, and it could be postponed again—but even in Russia it cannot be put off indefinitely.

Truman's Words, but No Melody

By James Reston

PITTSBURGH—Maybe the debates will bring him out of it, Jimmy Carter, like President Ford before the Republican convention, is in a slump. His timing and even his judgment seem to be off. He looks and sounds tired and maybe over-exposed just when the debates will expose him to the largest audience of the presidential campaign.

What he needed after 20 months of relentless traveling, hammering and talking was a rest before the first debate. What he got was a whistle-stop journey across the Alleghenies, during which he sounded as remote and lonely as a train whistle in the night.

He has obviously changed his strategy. He won the nomination by fighting and capturing his own party, but in his efforts to bring it back together, it seems to have captured him.

On his train ride along the spectacularly beautiful route of the old Broadway Limited, this was not the quiet, composed, reflective Jimmy Carter who appealed to so many voters with his independent personal vision of the future.

He had a different and understandable objective on this journey. He was the party leader leading all the state and local

leaders and trying to inspire the reluctant Democrats to register and vote.

In the process, he produced some good nostalgic pictures for the TV network shows, but he didn't inspire anybody. He seemed out of place amidst all the chatter along the tracks. Uneasy—and no wonder—in the face of all the lamentable speeches preceding a rehearsed address, a distant figure in a forest of friendly labor union and hostile anti-abortion signs.

Different Objective

His speech itself was as bankrupt of new ideas as the Penn Central Railroad. He not only refused constantly to Harry Truman but tried to be Harry Truman. Repeating all Truman's denunciations of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, adding Nixon and Ford (but not Eisenhower), and presenting himself as the successor to Roosevelt, Johnson and Kennedy.

He had Truman's words but not Truman's melody. Carter is not a partisan man in Truman's manner, but he tried to play the role, stunning his audiences in a rushing torrent of words and statistics that they couldn't have followed, even if the loud speakers had worked.

Letters

Solzhenitsyn (Cont'd)

May I be permitted to add a few thoughts to William Buckley's article "Some Points Concerning Solzhenitsyn," (HT, Sept. 18).

In his capacity of Secretary of State Mr. Kissinger's reasons about why Solzhenitsyn should not be invited to the White House (though he has since nobly claimed that his judgment was defective) do not in any way absolve the White House or the President from their own responsibility in the affair.

Indeed, White House aides, acting with decisiveness and haste, also made Solzhenitsyn unwelcome by statements that ranged from questioning his mental stability to insinuating that he was in the United States in order to promote the sale of his books, with which the President could not even indirectly be associated. A few days earlier, it was reported, Mr. Ford met with the Cotton Queen. A few days after that he summoned photographers to the White House lawn where he kicked a soccer ball with Brazilian star Pele, for the benefit of American entrepreneurs who paid Pele \$4.5 million for promotion.

The *International Herald Tribune* welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Certainly, with such a sum involved the promotion of even "Glasnost" appears to be a mere trifle. Certainly, to refuse to see whomsoever one wishes is everyone's privilege. But to deny hospitality to the greatest witness of a great human tragedy is to deny humanity itself.

HARRY SPIRO.

Geneva.

Overseas Voting

Both Democrats and Republicans are working to persuade Americans overseas to register and to vote, especially now that we have the Overseas Citizens Voting Rights Act. That is good.

However, one argument could be used more: let those of us away from home show our pride, our sense of responsibility, and our desire to "participate" in the management of our country, even thousands of miles away. The people at home should be ashamed and provoked into casting their ballots (and then being drawn into active, democratic involvement in their governments).

Look at the record: the percentage of eligible voters in the U.S.A. actually turning out at the polls in recent years—64.0 per cent in 1960; 61.8 in 1964; 60.6 in 1968; and 56.5 in 1972.

Then, look at other countries: Australia, 87 per cent in 1972; Canada, 74 in 1972; France, 62 in 1973; Great Britain, 71 in 1970; Holland, 63 in 1972; Italy, 93 in 1972; and West Germany, 91 in 1972.

Americans, at home and abroad—wake up!

HAZEL W. FOBES.

Paris.

Politics Resembles Love

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Politics resembles love in that the affair always seems to shape the present encounter. So there is an intrinsic weakness in allowing the debates between the two candidates to dominate the presidential campaign.

For inevitably Americans will be measuring Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter against the last two presidential incumbents. But Nixon and Johnson were unique presences in the governing in such special circumstances that comparing them to the present candidates with their education tells us next to nothing.

An historic circumstance—shades of the assassination of John Kennedy—has put Johnson and Nixon outside the mold of presidential normalcy. Kennedy's premature death arrested the normal evolution of U.S. politics. It brought to the highest office two men previously rejected by the American electorate in decisive ways, and who never could have reached the White House without the assassination.

Special Force

The quirkiness of their ascent to power fed in both President Johnson and Nixon personal qualities of a highly developed, but not unusual, kind. Both men felt with special force the need to prove themselves—to make history in a big way. But they lacked the natural rapport with the public, the easy sense of leadership, which flows from a normal climb to power.

So Presidents Johnson and Nixon set as their goals the achievement of near miracles—the end of poverty and racial discrimination in Mr. Johnson's case; the achievement of unparalleled international supremacy in Mr. Nixon's case.

But despite all the bunk Mr. Johnson tenaciously held to, the presidency is a fairly weak office. It is sublimely ineffectual in direct checks on the Congress and the courts, and it is direct but overwhelming veto power from public opinion and the economic organs. It does not lend itself to the performance of miracles.

Mr. Johnson and then Mr. Nixon found that out the hard way. In their frustration they dug in against the outside world—personal hangups about various groups in the country came to mind—and more to the surface. Making their frustration they began to see more serious and tell lies on a massive scale. Mr. Nixon, in fact, made the White House a center of criminality.

Character Issue

With these examples freshly in mind, Americans are going to have search the debates between President Ford and Mr. Carter for further qualities of honesty and trustworthiness. "Character," as many of us have realized, "will be the issue." The candidate who seems to mask his real position or assert his views based on doubtless or even flimsy little bits will be made to suffer.

Rightly so. The country cannot afford another Democratic president with severe flaws of character. One more Johnson or Nixon could finish democracy in America.

But President Ford and Mr. Carter are not men of the same stamp. Both come from secure backgrounds. Both have shown that they do not have hangups about themselves, that they have a certain inner integrity connected with knowing who they are.

So the probability is that most Americans will be meticulous in examining their screens for blemishes that are not there. But in itself that is no real tragedy. But it is a highly unfortunate circumstance—especially as the debate seems more and more to dominate the whole campaign.

For there are other matters of moment to be weighed and tested. The relative competence of the two men is not unimportant. Neither is their capacity to work with other persons, and to surround themselves with colleagues of high ability.

Despite the facile tendency to dismiss issues, moreover, there are important questions before the country. The prescriptions for dealing with inflation, unemployment, decaying cities, health costs and the energy crisis, not to mention national security, all bear examination. So it would be a waste opportunity if most Americans, mesmerized by the almost frenzied quality of the past two years of the debate, allow the debates to be about a mere exercise in play-acting at pop psychology.

Britain Charges Slater Share Deal Broke Law

LONDON, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—The government today decided to prosecute John Slater, former chairman of the Slater Walker group, for alleged breaches of the Companies Act, 1947, in connection with the share deal between Slater Walker and the government.

The charges were issued by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. Ian Gough, after a report by the Slater Walker group's auditors, Messrs. Fraser & Neave, had been published.

The Slater Walker group, which was formed in 1974, was a joint venture between Slater Walker and the government. It was set up to manage the government's shareholding in the Slater Walker group.

The Slater Walker group had been accused of breaching the Companies Act, 1947, in connection with the share deal between Slater Walker and the government.

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Banker Hints Snake Should Be Realigned

RUSSELLS, Sept. 22 (AP-DJ).—The German Savings Banks Federation, strongly implied today that the time is ripe for a re-alignment of the floating bloc of open currencies, the snake.

The German Savings Banks Federation, which is a member of the European Economic Community, has been a vocal supporter of the snake.

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Italy's Payments Surplus Narrows In Latest Month

ROME, Sept. 22 (AP-DJ).—Italy posted a balance of payments surplus of 310 billion lire (\$370 million) in August, the central bank reported today. This compares with a revised surplus of 229 billion lire in July and one of 258 billion lire in August, 1975.

The August figures are preliminary and based on monetary transactions, the bank said. It is unusual for such figures to be published, and the move might have had some connection with the fact that the lira has been noticeably weaker against the dollar this week.

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But You Lose Only What You Invest

Futures Funds Can Be Volatile

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP-DJ).—Many investors in a commodity fund—a relative newcomer to the investment world—have discovered to their dismay, that the profit-loss performance of the futures funds are just as volatile as the commodity markets themselves.

One couple put \$3,000 into a Chicago-based commodity fund that began trading in September, 1975, and watched it dwindle to \$804.54 within seven months. On the other hand, another fund, based in California, had ended 1974 with a 281-per-cent gain during the year, although it since has stopped trading. Another California fund boasted of nearly a 300-per-cent profit in six months of 1975, although it conceded that by year-end the gain had dropped by almost half.

The allure of commodity funds seems to be great for certain investors who are tempted by the speculative profits that can be made in futures but who lack the capital or inclination to trade into these turbulent markets on their own.

One attraction for investors in the bigger funds is that they cannot lose any more than the amount of money they put in. There is no such assurance when speculating individually in commodity futures, and losses can mount rapidly, sometimes far beyond the amount of the original investment.

After World Price Collapses

Ford Raises Duty on U.S. Sugar Imports

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—President Ford announced yesterday an increase of about 12 cents a pound on the duty on imported sugar as an interim measure to help alleviate the problems of domestic growers brought about by a collapse in the world sugar price.

The President threw his support to an investigation of the problem under the "escape clause" of the 1974 trade law by the U.S. International Trade Commission—an investigation ordered last week by the Senate Finance Committee.

The President requested a "prompt" report and recommendations by the commission, but no report is possible before the election.

The effect of the duty rise on consumers will be negligible, according to government officials, probably resulting in a price increase of less than a cent a pound.

The White House has been under intense pressure by growers of both cane and beet sugar to use the residual import-limiting authorities left to the President under the expired sugar import control law, which used to impose import quotas by country.

Mr. Ford refused to impose quotas. He raised the duty by as much as he could, but the increase is not large in view of the collapse in the world price from more than 60 cents a pound briefly in 1974 to less than 10 cents now. The duty will rise from 0.625 cent a pound to 1.875 cents a pound.

The ultimate decision on import restraints will await the report of the Trade Commission.

In his statement, the President said that "since July the price of raw sugar has steadily declined and is now below the cost of production for most U.S. sugar producers." He added that the duty increase he imposed "will offer domestic producers some protection from imports" while the Trade Commission's investigation is under way.

Under the escape clause of the trade law, the commission, if it finds injury to a domestic industry, can recommend import restraints of various kinds. Mr. Ford emphasized in his statement that his action was "an interim measure," and he added that "I am not prejudging the eventual findings and recommendations" of the commission.

A small amount of sugar will continue to be imported duty-free. This comes from less-developed countries that export to the United States less than \$25 million worth a year and on which no duties are levied under the "general system of preferences" aimed at helping the exports of the poor countries.

U.S. television set makers and trade unions petitioned the International Trade Commission today to recommend import quotas on finished color TV sets from Japan and other countries.

ITC officials said the request was filed by GTE Sylvania, a subsidiary of General Telephone & Electronics Corp., Sprague Electric Co. and other companies. They were joined in the petition by a large group of U.S. trade unions.

The petition claims that import quotas are necessary to save the domestic color TV set industry from "extinction." The ITC will investigate the import situation and will make recommendations to the White House later.

The panel already has two other investigations under way on imports of color TV sets.

TOKYO, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—A senior official of Japan's Ministry of Trade and Industry today threatened retaliation if the United States and Europe took government action to curb imports from his country.

Toshitaka Yano, the ministry's head of international trade policy, said it would not be in Japan's interest to cause friction over trade, adding that it kept a close watch on likely problem areas.

If import restraints were imposed against Japan, however, Japan would have to react according to the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, he told a foreign press briefing.

But it was usually possible to prevent such action through inter-governmental consultations, he said, adding that he did not think Japan should feel too concerned at reports of mounting European anger over Tokyo's export boom.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (NYT).—U.S. retail merchants, who had expected a sharp increase in sales as they entered the normally hectic back-to-school season, have been disappointed by a relatively sluggish sales trend.

They indicated yesterday that the basic reasons that consumers were not buying more heavily were concern over inflation, uncertainty over national and local political elections and caution caused by conflicting economic news.

Department store volume in June and July appeared to have set in motion a recovery from the disappointing 5-per-cent sales gain in May that reflected an inflation rate almost that high. Compared with 1975, June's sales rose 10 per cent and July's 9.5 per cent, the Commerce Department said.

But August's department store sales slipped slightly, registering a 9.5-per-cent increase over 1975, mainly, merchants pointed out, on the strength of inflation and of new stores that did not exist the year before.

September sales, if present indications carry through the rest of the month, are expected to continue declining from earlier months.

In New York, the city's seven biggest stores had a 53-per-cent decline in their August sales, the year's worst monthly showing since May's 78-per-cent decline from the 1975 month. But, owing to the start of Sunday store openings in the month and a later Labor Day, September sales in the city and the area should show an improvement over August.

In other cities, merchants generally reported disappointing sales since August.

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But August's department store sales slipped slightly, registering a 9.5-per-cent increase over 1975, mainly, merchants pointed out, on the strength of inflation and of new stores that did not exist the year before.

September sales, if present indications carry through the rest of the month, are expected to continue declining from earlier months.

In New York, the city's seven biggest stores had a 53-per-cent decline in their August sales, the year's worst monthly showing since May's 78-per-cent decline from the 1975 month. But, owing to the start of Sunday store openings in the month and a later Labor Day, September sales in the city and the area should show an improvement over August.

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U.S. Accounts Show a Surplus

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. current account swung into the black in the second quarter, posting a \$702-million surplus that contrasted with the first quarter's \$80-million deficit, the Commerce Department said today.

The current account includes both the balance of trade in goods and services and such transfers as foreign aid grants and government pensions to Americans residing abroad.

The United States had a \$1.57-billion surplus for trade in goods and services in the quarter, compared with a \$1.06-billion surplus in the first quarter.

Excluding services, merchandise trade posted a \$1.28-billion deficit, narrower than the \$1.67-billion first quarter red ink showing.

Transfers totaled \$872 million in the second quarter, down from \$1.12 billion in the first quarter.

Other data in the report showed that U.S. assets abroad increased \$8.5 billion in the second quarter, \$1.2 billion less than in the first.

Foreign assets in the United States rose \$7.3 billion in the second quarter, \$1.8 billion more than the first quarter increase.

Goods Orders Fall

The Commerce Department also reported that new orders for durable goods fell 2.2 per cent in August, to a seasonally adjusted \$47.68 billion after declining 2.4 per cent in July.

New orders for on-defense capital goods fell 11.7 per cent to an adjusted \$11.69 billion, breaking a seven-month string of consecutive increases that had been regarded as a sign that business capital spending would soon pick up steam.

In July, non-defense capital goods orders had risen 11.9 per cent. The department said the average for July and August is \$12.47 billion, which it observed is 11.5 per cent higher than the monthly average in the first half of this year.

New orders for defense capital goods rose 32.7 per cent in August.

GM Raises Car Prices

DETROIT, Sept. 22 (AP).—Base prices on General Motors' smaller 1977-model full-size and luxury cars have been boosted an average 4.9 per cent over their 1976 counterparts, the auto company has announced. The increases average from \$108 to \$611.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed in active trading. The Amex index fell 0.08 to 104.07.

Farm futures prices were mixed on the Chicago Board of Trade with corn dropping as much as 5 cents a bushel and wheat making minimal gains.

Corn prices sank throughout the day with a flurry of speculative selling after the midseason creating a downward slide that could not be reversed.

The plunge affected oats which slid as much as 3 cents a bushel. But speculative buying bolstered wheat, which rose within a cent. Soybeans were mixed in nervous trading.

World Bank Loan Plans Restricted To \$5.8 Billion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (WP).—The World Bank conceded in its annual report published today that the level of its lending programs "for fiscal 1977 and beyond cannot exceed \$5.8 billion."

This represents an increase of \$323 million from the 1976 program of \$4.977 billion. Originally, World Bank President Robert McNamara had proposed a substantial increase in the bank's capitalization that would have allowed a lending program of \$7.7 billion by fiscal 1980.

But opposition to Mr. McNamara's plans for expansion, led by the United States, has forced the bank to make much more modest plans.

Instead of doubling the bank's \$32.5 billion capital, only "selective" increases that will bring authorized capital up to about \$41 billion were approved.

Moreover, under pressure from the United States, the executive directors agreed that the new \$5.8-billion limit on loans requires a new schedule for repayments, and a boost in the bank's lending rate to reflect a "spread" of 0.5 per cent over borrowing costs.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

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Den norske Creditbank
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

September, 1976

22. Your U.S. customers.

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Long Distance is the next
best thing to being there.

Weekly net asset value

September 20, 1976

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. \$38.35

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. \$27.97

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Hidding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

[illegible]

...the fact that the *Journal of Management Studies* is a leading journal in the field of management studies, and that the *Journal of Management Studies* is a leading journal in the field of management studies.

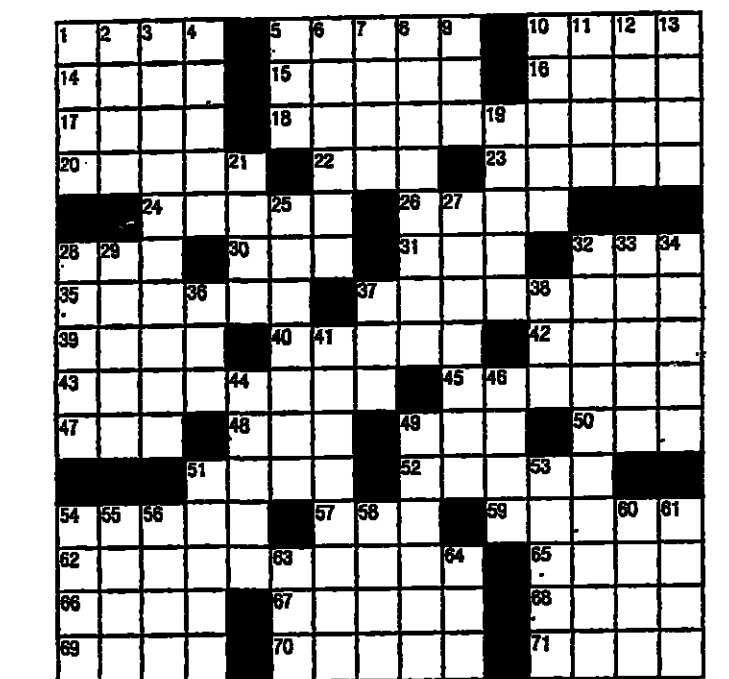
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99	204	854	814
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Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

[illegible]

ACROSS		51 Russian city	21 Carry on
1 Sea-story writer	52 Least quantity	25 Kind of wagon	
5 Send payment	54 Farber best-seller	27 Opera composer	
10 Ammo for a child's pistol	57 Hula wear	28 Join in a parlor game	
14 Sashes	59 Get into condition	29 " — Road to Mandalay"	
15 Unique	62 S.S. van Dine sleuth	32 Gardner's legal eagle	
16 Nautical position	65 Anglo-Saxon domestic	33 Ad leaflet	
17 Partner of ruin	66 Land of the Dail	34 Lumps	
18 Agatha Christie's nosy lady	67 Fur animal	36 Continent: Abbr.	
20 Crooked	68 Roulette color	37 Mail, in India	
22 Kind of boiled	69 Solemn promise	38 Greenland Eskimo	
23 Grandma of art	70 Della	41 Having minute eyes	
24 Bird crops	71 Within: Prefix	44 Slow, in music	
26 Adjust, as sails	DOWN	46 In — condition (good as new)	
28 Asian gazelle	1 Dumb girl	49 Vestments	
30 Word with white	2 Arab cloaks	51 Did a lube job	
31 Hawks of Hawaii	3 Famous dime-novel sleuth	53 Miss Bordoni	
32 Certain G.I.	4 Inquiring one	54 Four fourth	
35 Wind off	5 Reign, in India	56 Sister Eileen's state	
37 Creator of Nick of "Thin Man"	6 Slip by	58 Whirring sound	
39 " —, Grute!"	7 — Lisa	59 Being, in Spain	
40 Embers	8 Of an immobile state	60 "What's — for me?"	
42 Music group	9 Egyptian god	61 Orchid-loving private eye	
43 Sleuth in the deerstalker hat	10 Billiard shot	63 Norse goddess	
45 Turkish inn	11 Zermatt locale	64 Prior to	
47 Indian weight	12 Soccer great		
48 French soul	13 Bishoprics		
49 Cuckoo	15 Mennonite sect		
50 Time periods: Abbr.			



C	#	C	#
GARYE.....	18	64	Fog.
ISTERNHAM.....	15	61	Clear.
XAS.....	16	62	Cloudy.
HENS.....	94	75	Clear.
IBUY.....	39	86	Clear.
LCRADE.....	19	68	Overcast.
.....	19	68	Clear.
OSSELS.....	18	66	Clear.
CHARNEY.....	13	56	Overcast.
.....	47	67	Clear.
SARABANJA.....	94	75	Cloudy.
COPENBAGEN.....	16	61	Cloudy.
OSLO.....	18	64	Clear.
DUBLIN.....	16	61	Clear.
EDINBURGH.....	14	57	Rain.
FLORENCE.....	12	52	Clear.
.....	18	64	Cloudy.
GENEVA.....	16	61	Cloudy.
HELSINKI.....	15	59	Clear.
STUTTGART.....	16	61	Clear.
LAS PALMAS.....	39	70	Clear.
JASBON.....	34	75	Cloudy.
LONDON.....	16	61	Clear.
LOS ANGELES.....	19	68	Cloudy.
MADRID.....	36	79	Cloudy.
MILAN.....	19	66	Clear.
MONTREAL.....	11	52	Cloudy.
MUNICH.....	16	61	Overcast.
NEW YORK.....	17	67	Clear.
NIC.....	11	50	Cloudy.
OSLO.....	18	64	Clear.
PARIS.....	21	70	Clear.
PRAGUE.....	16	61	Clear.
ROME.....	22	73	Clear.
SOFIA.....	15	59	Cloudy.
STUTTGART.....	16	61	Cloudy.
VIENNA.....	16	61	Clear.
VIENNA.....	39	86	Clear.
TEL AVIV.....	39	86	Cloudy.
TUNIS.....	35	79	Clear.
VIENNA.....	16	61	Overcast.
WARSAW.....	17	63	Clear.
WASHINGTON.....	19	68	Clear.
ZURICH.....	14	57	Clear.

(Yesterday's readings at U.S. Canada
at 1700 GMT. others at 1200 GMT.)

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed.			
The international Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for items. For the following categorical symbols listed frequently used abbreviations:			
(d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (q) quarterly; (t) irregularly.			
(w) Alexander Fund.....	\$7.43	LFI650	
(d) Transcor Int. Pd. (A&P).....	\$8.55	LFI642	
Austral. Select Fd.....	\$2.76	KIDWV	
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold.....		\$31.04	
RANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:			
(- d) Baerbond.....	SF968.30	- + (w) L&T Multi-way Fd.....	SF9410
(- d) Combar.....	SF969	+ (w) L&T Lloyd's Int'l Income	SF94.36
(- d) Eurofund.....	SF969	(w) Luxfund.....	\$10.85
(- d) Stockbar.....	SF969	(w) M&M Swiss Corp. Ltd.....	\$10.85
(w) Browninvest.....	\$13.09	(d) Mediobank Bel. Fund.....	\$10.85
(w) C&S Bond & Secur.....	\$13.09	(d) Mediobank Swiss Fd.....	\$10.85
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd.....	\$4.78	(d) Newburgh Inv. Fund.....	\$3.06
(d) A.O.P. Japan Fd.....	\$5.97	(w) N.A.M.F.....	\$2.76
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:			
(- w) Capital Int'l.....	\$14.87	(w) Nordic Fund.....	\$4.71
(- w) Capital Intl. Leader.....	\$8.11	(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund.....	\$6.76
(d) Capital Rentinvest.....	LFI132	(w) Nor Amer. Invest. Fd.....	\$6.76
(d) Citadel Fund.....	\$2.15	(w) Penna Intern'l.....	\$2.76
(d) Citicorp. & Overseas Fd.....	\$2.15	PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:	
(w) Convert. P'd. Int. & Certs.....	\$7.47	(- w) U.S. Dollar Fund.....	\$101.08
(w) Convert. P'd. Int. & Certs.....	\$12.87	(w) Sterling Fund.....	\$102.10
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.Y.....	\$5.97	(w) Putnam Diversed Fund.....	LFI1.93
CREDIT SUISSE:			
(d) Actions Suisse.....	SF955.53	(d) Renta Fund.....	LFI1.93
(d) C.B. Bonds-Bonds.....	SF935	(d) Rentainvest.....	\$10.85
(d) C.B. Fonds-Bonds.....	SF971	(w) Samson Portfolio.....	\$9.62
(d) Energie-Valor.....	SF94.50	(w) Saxony Realty N.Y. N.Y.....	\$11.81
(d) Usace.....	SF965	(w) S&B Special.....	\$4.88
(d) Swisscap.....	SF955.53	(w) Superl (N.A.) J.....	\$13.19
(d) Crosby Fund S.A.....	\$4.50	(w) SMEE Special Fund.....	DME98.50
(d) CSF.....	SF95.54	SOFIO GROUPE GENOVA:	
(d) Crossbow Fund.....	SF94.78	(- d) Parion Sw. B. Bat.....	SF1.52
(d) D.G.C.....	\$2.92	(r) Securinvest.....	SF967
(d) D.E.C.....	\$1.92	(d) Soros Fund.....	\$347.43
(d) Dryfus Fund Int'l.....	\$13.44	(w) Star Fund.....	\$4.57
(d) Europe Intercontinental.....	\$5.98	SWISS BANK CORP.:	
(d) Europe Obligations.....	LFI.658	(- d) America-Valor.....	SF940.75
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:			
(- d) Concentra.....	DME1.60	(d) Intervallor.....	SF94.75
(- d) Int'l Rentenfond.....	DME7.30	(d) Japan Portfolio.....	SF94.50
FIDELITY:			
(- w) Fidelity Amer. Assets.....	\$18.69	(d) Japan Foreign Selc.....	SF94.50
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr.....	\$8.17	(d) Unit Bond Select.....	SF93
(d) Fidelity Div. Fund.....	\$8.17	(d) United States.....	\$11.81
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund.....	\$20.64	(w) Talent Global Fund.....	\$8.87
(d) Fidelity World Fd.....	\$12.50	(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Genl.).....	\$22.38
(w) First Indus. Fd.....	\$18.69	(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.Y.....	\$21.13
(d) Fint. Int'l Equity Sec.....	\$13.95	(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.Y.....	\$21.13
(d) First Nat'l City Fund.....	\$20.67	(w) Union Bank of Switzerland.....	\$21.13
(d) Fint. Fund.....	\$13.95	(- d) Ameria-Valor.....	SF940.75
(w) Fleming Japan Fund.....	\$13.95	(d) Bond Invest.....	SF92.30
(w) Fleming Eastn Fd.....	SF17.69	(d) Convert-Invest.....	SF970
(w) Fidelity Select.....	SF9.50	(d) Europ. Europe Selc.....	\$11.81
(d) Fonditals.....	\$5.98	(d) Frossa Swiss Sh.....	SF93.50
(d) Fund of N.Y. (readily I).....	\$5.98	(d) Globinvest.....	SF96
(w) Future Australia Fd.....	AUS58.40	(d) Hedger Int'l.....	SF96
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:			
(- w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.....	\$22.38	(d) Homestead.....	SF96.50
(- d) B.C. Pollard.....	\$4.50	(d) Index Swiss.....	SF919
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.....	\$7.43	(d) Omega-Invest.....	SF96.50
(w) Haumann Holdings N.V.....	\$7.78	(d) South South Afr. Sh.....	SF919
(w) H.C. Bond.....	\$2.15	(d) Swiss Swiss.....	\$21.13
(d) Iceland.....	\$2.81	(- d) Atlanticfunds.....	DME16.75
(d) Interfund S.A.....	\$5.99	(- d) Surpfund.....	DME12.25
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersy).....	\$23.50	(d) Unifondo.....	DME20.45
(d) Int'l Securities Fund.....	\$5.92	(- d) Unipacal I.....	DME14.5
(d) Int'l Secur. Fund.....	\$5.92	(w) United Cap. Int. Fd.....	\$2.02
(d) International S.A. Fund.....	\$12.87	(w) Western Growth Fd.....	\$8.12
(d) Int'l Secur. Fund.....	\$12.87	(w) Western Hedge Fund.....	\$134.50
(d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.....	\$2.85	(d) World Pacific Grth Fd.....	\$429.48
(w) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$17.37	(d) World Securities.....	\$17.37
(w) Japan Invest.....	\$17.37	(d) World Secur. Portfolio.....	\$17.37
(w) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$18.82	DM - Deutsche Mark: * = Ex-dividend; * = New; N.A. = Not available;	
JARDINE FLEMING:			
(- d) Jardine Japan Puna.....	\$48.89	B\$ - Belgian franc; LP - Luxembourg franc; S\$ - Singapore dollar	
(- d) Jard. Sib East Asia.....	\$12.58	+ = Offer prices; a = Asked; b = bid. Change P/T \$10 to \$1 per unit	



MY SECOND 20 YEARS: AN UNEXPECTED LIFE

By Richard P. Brickner. Basic Books. 198 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE rudiments of the story that Richard P. Brickner tells in "My Second 20 Years: An Unexpected Life" are simple and startling: An automobile accident on a gorgeous May afternoon shortly after the author's 30th birthday that left him "on the farthest rim of existence," his neck broken, his body paralyzed from the chest down. And the story that from that time to the point where he could function as a normal man, almost confined to a wheelchair. It is an inspiring story, too, considering that Brickner was told shortly after the accident that he might as well prepare himself for a profession as a lens grinder and yet, succeeded through determination and cunning in making for himself not only the social life of an exuberant young man about New York City but also a career as a book editor, teacher, essayist, novelist and lately—though not last—the author of this wholly effective autobiography. Equally important to him—by dint of his eloquence, to us—is also overcome who knows—what psychological odds eventually to regain his sexual potency. So Brickner's story is as much a candid sexual memoir as it is "An Unexpected Life.")

describe "My Second 20 years" as the story of a triumph over handicap. True, Brickner conveys with sensitivity and humor what it is like to deal with the world from his vantage point, what courage and trust it took him to voice to a friend his dislike of "Ladd Chatterley's love and desire for anxiety that his judgment would be scrubbed in his identification with Lord Chatterley. "I wanted others to be as realistic about me as I was. An unrealistic, egocentric, necessary wish," he writes. And: "I am judged, far more than I live, in terms of incapacity. I am, sometimes, a dream others are having about themselves."

Still, what "My Second 20 Years" explores far more profoundly than the melodrama of winning out over physical adversity are the subtle colorations of the universal human self. "I will be myself, and I will be myself as one whose body happens to have been broken and incompletely mended. Indeed, Brickner seems to have used his wheelchair as Thoreau used Walden Pond: his withdrawal to it serves to intensify the essentials of living rather than to avoid them; in its confines he discovers human nature."

Was it really so extraordinary that he became a writer instead of a lens grinder? Not at all, he

FOMPEL, Italy, Sept. 22 (AP)—Archaeologists have covered the remains of 11 people buried beneath the floor of the Roman city of Pompeii during excavations at a newly discovered burial ground.

Chalk casts of the bodies being made and are to be placed in the exact positions in which they were found on the skirts of the existing archaeological site, officials said.

Early last month, the remains of a man and a girl were found when archaeologists uncovered what they believe could be the city's largest cemetery.

Pompeii was destroyed in 79 by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

Sotheby's to Offer Major Collection

LONDON, Sept. 22 (AP)—An important collection of 22nd- and 20th-century European paintings owned by the late J. P. Springold, vice-president of Jamnia Pictures, will be sold by Sotheby's Nov. 29, the London art auctioneers said yesterday.

The sale includes works by Renoir, Cézanne, Picasso, Louis-Lautrec, Picasso and Matisse.

M O S T U E P I A S A I M A
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 O S T E P A Y N E S E R T S
 O N E S H O Y O I N O
 D E S S E R T S E M P E R I T
 E W H Y A W A R D E
 N O O R D E R E R I N
 N O M B E R B E T M E A T
 P E R S E R T A T I O N S
 I S A B E A L S M I T E S
 R I T E M I T S E R D I S
 E Y E S A M O V E S T E S

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 1.9 billion by the year 2020. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 2.1 billion by the year 2025. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 2.3 billion by the year 2030. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 2.5 billion by the year 2035. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 2.7 billion by the year 2040. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 2.9 billion by the year 2045. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 3.1 billion by the year 2050. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 3.3 billion by the year 2055. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 3.5 billion by the year 2060. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 3.7 billion by the year 2065. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 3.9 billion by the year 2070. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 4.1 billion by the year 2075. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 4.3 billion by the year 2080. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 4.5 billion by the year 2085. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 4.7 billion by the year 2090. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 4.9 billion by the year 2095. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 5.1 billion by the year 2100.

Sooner or later, every expert declarer runs into the following situation: he is in the middle of executing a winning line of play when a mean, sneaky opponent does something cunning enough that turns out to upset the applicant.

This is what happened on the diagramed deal. South doubled East's opening bid of one spade, and bid two no-trump on the next round, indicating a hand roughly equivalent to a two no-trump opening. This ended the bidding and West led a spade.

South help up his spade ace until the third round, and then cashed the ace of trumps and the diamond winner. This left him on lead in the following position:

NORTH
 ♠ 7
 ♥ 10 8 7 2
 ♦ 10 7 6 3
 ♣ A 8 5 4

WEST
 ♠ 8 6 2 ♥ EAST (C)
 ♥ J 5 4 ♦ 9 6 3
 ♠ 8 5 2 ♣ Q 4
 ♣ Q 10 3 ♠ A 7 2

SOUTH
 ♠ A 9 5 4
 ♥ A K Q
 ♦ A K 8
 ♣ J 9 8

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 ♠	Dbl.	Pass	2 ♣
1 ♠	2 N.T.	Pass	Pass

West led the spade two.

NORTH
 ♠ —
 ♥ 10
 ♦ 107
 ♣ KB

 WEST
 ♠ —
 ♥ —
 ♦ J3
 ♣ Q103

 SOUTH
 ♠ 9
 ♥ —
 ♦ 8
 ♣ J56

 EAST
 ♠ J3
 ♥ —
 ♦ —
 ♣ A72

declarer, who now expected to make his contract. As West was sure to have the club ace, he tried his opening bid. South, however, was called for. South led the nine and threw a diamond at the dummy, but received a jolt. East calmly played the three, returning to his ace. West had made a subtle play by throwing a diamond to spade lead, so South could have succeeded by leading the last diamond to end play. But the declarer had no way to know which defender held the club queen. Playing for West to be on his right he led a card to the king, was down one.

This appearance of East's diamond queen was gratifying to the

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TULIQ Clued by The Chicago Tribune and Eugene Newman

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

HOTBO

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

WUNSL

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

CYNAGE

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Yesterdays **Jumbles: MAUVE FRUIT CACTUS TEAPOT**

Answers: You buy shoes in them—PAIRS

THE SURPRISE ANSWER

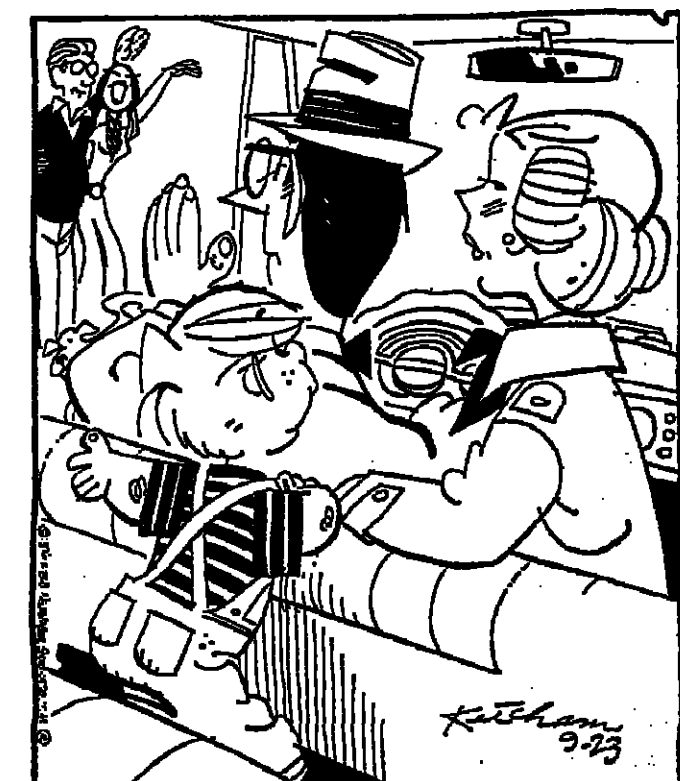
ONE DOESN'T ENJOY THEM IN THE DAYTIME.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers tomorrow!

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I SURE LIKE GOIN' TO THE WALKERS'...THEIR WHOLE HOUSE LOOKS LIKE MY ROOM."

This appearance of East's diamond queen was gratifying to the

Reds Reach Their Expectation

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22 (AP). A sign on manager Sparky Lyle's office bulletin board reads:

"Expect a Miracle."

Like the magic once spun by the red-and-white-lettered jerseys of the Cincinnati Reds, the magic of the Cincinnati Reds has been shown in similar mystic ways.

How else can you explain a 20-year-old draft pick hitting 10 home runs in a row, castoffs suddenly turn into world-class players, and a combined total of 100 victories?

"These guys believe in themselves. More than anything else, they have great character here," said Anderson, basking in the glow of a fifth National League Division title in seven years.

Cincinnati clinched the West last night when George Foster pounded out three hits, including a 12-hit attack and a Pat Zachry hurled a 9-1 rout of the San Diego Padres.

The victory was the 14th since five losses for Zachry, 24-year-old who struck out 10 and walked three.

The Reds broke a 1-1 tie in the fifth inning when they scored twice on Joe Morgan's single, Steve Garvey's double and a single by Joe Conner.

The Reds, after going 35 years without a World Series title, are bidding to become the first National League team in years to win two straight world titles.

"Through their victory, total season's last year's run," Anderson says. "This is better ball."

"We could have topped last year's 106 victories if we were asked," said the silver-haired manager.

The Reds this year were helped by the surprise pitching of Zachry and fellow rookies Santo



United Press International.

PLENTY TO SPARE—The Reds' Pete Rose pours champagne on head of coach Larry Shepard in clubhouse as team celebrated clinching of Division title.

ed by the surprise pitching of Zachry and fellow rookies Santo Amodeo, who has won 11, and Manny Sarmiento, a five-game winner. And Ken Griffey, outfielder, chosen 26th in the 1969 draft, hasn't hurt, either. He is batting around the .330 mark.

It was a year of few peaks and valleys for the Big Red Machine. Just the steady hum of victories.

"After winning by 20 games last year, I was worried how hungry these guys would be. We just didn't go after people like we did last year. But when we were forced to do it, we did it," said Anderson.

Take, for instance, the August day in Chicago when the Cubs built leads of 9-0 and 10-1. "Mark this one up in the loss column," said Anderson.

"No way," retorted scrappy Joe Morgan. "We'll score nine."

The Philadelphia Phillies also felt the sting of the Reds' pride. After beating Cincinnati seven times in their first nine meetings, the Phillies lost three straight to the Reds in a late August series that triggered Philadelphia's stunning collapse.

"There was never a critical period for us," said Anderson.

Tops A's to Lead by 7

Royals No Longer Rely on Just 1 Bat

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22 (UPI).

For four years John Mayberry carried the Kansas City Royals with his bat. During that time Kansas City finished second in the American League West twice, fourth once and fifth once.

This year, Mayberry is struggling, but the Royals are just a couple of victories away from clinching their first division championship and Mayberry couldn't be happier, though he is batting .237 with only 13 home runs.

Mayberry was especially happy last night. He drove in two runs with a two-out single and sacrifice fly as the Royals beat the five-time defending Western champion Oakland A's, 3-1, reducing the magic number clinching the title to five and putting them seven games ahead of Oakland.

Oakland and Kansas City meet again tonight with Vida Blue, 16-12, facing Marty Pattin, 8-12, and they close the series tomorrow with Mike Torrez, 14-10, facing Kansas City's biggest winner, Dennis Leonard, 17-8.

"I really feel good to have those two runs batted in" tonight because we won," said Mayberry, who leads the Royals and ranks fifth in the American League with 94 RBI.

"This year, we have a different guy coming up with the key hits and we are winning. Everybody has to be happy if you win."

Mayberry, who signed a five-year \$1-million contract last spring, singled to center with two outs in the third to score George Brett after Earl McCaffrey had singled to left to score Jim Wohlford. Brett and Wohlford were walked by Oakland starter and loser Stan Bahnsen, 9-7.

The Royals added a run in the eighth when Brett was walked by reliever Rolfe. Fingers to open the inning, went to third on McCaffrey's single and scored on a fly to deep right by Mayberry.

Oakland's run came in the sixth when Bert Campaneris doubled off Royals starter Doug Bird, 12-9, winner of his first game since Aug. 23, and Joe Rudi sent a one-out double down the leftfield line. That was all Oakland saw as Royals' manager

Walter Haas Jr. on relief pitcher Steve Mungier, Mark Littell and Larry Gura to shut out Oakland in the final three innings.

"We have 10 guys in the bullpen so we might as well use them," said Haas.

Orleans 11, Yankees 8

At New York, Ken Singleton's base hit drove in the go-ahead run and Mark Belanger's two-run single capped a three-run eighth inning that brought Baltimore an 11-8 victory over the Yankees. New York's magic number for clinching the American League East title still is at three.

Andres Mora started the Baltimore 10th with a single off loser Dick Tidrow, 5-4. Lee May's hit-and-run single sent pinch-runner Tom Shoney to third and Singleton's hit gave the Orioles a 9-8 lead, Baltimore's first lead of the game. Sparky Lyle replaced Tidrow, but yielded a two-out bloop single to Belanger which drove home May and Singleton.

The Yankees went ahead 7-0 after two innings, collecting 10 hits against three Baltimore pitchers. Thurman Munson and Graig Nettles rapped run-scoring hits in each inning; Munson's second-inning double accounted for his 10th RBI.

Tigers 5, Indians 3

At Detroit, rookie Mark Fidrych won his 17th game, with a nine-hitter, and Ben Oglivie hit a two-run homer to give the Tigers a 5-3 victory over Cleveland. Fidrych, 17-9, gave up just six hits until the eighth inning when he loaded the bases and allowed a two-run single to Rick Manning.

Red Sox 7, Brewers 1

Boston, Jim Colborn's nine-hitter and Jack Heldmann's seventh-inning single, the first hit off Rick Kreuger, sparked Milwaukee to a 3-1 triumph over the Red Sox and a doubleheader split after Luis Tiant fired a

three-hitter for his 20th victory in Boston's 7-1 victory in the opener.

Tiant, 20-11, struck out 12 and walked one in chalking up his fourth career 20-victory season and third in the last four years with the Red Sox. Tiant, who has won 10 of his last 11 decisions, had a no-hitter for 6 1/3 innings before George Scott tripled.

Angels 3, Rangers 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Dave Chalk singled home pinch-runner Mike Easler with one out in the ninth inning to give the Angels and Frank Tanana a 3-1 victory over Texas. Tanana, 17-10, yielded just three hits, struck out six and walked none in hurling his 23d complete game.

Twins 13, White Sox 6

At Chicago, Bob Randall collected two doubles and a single to bat in five runs and lead Minnesota to a 13-6 triumph over the White Sox. Randall delivered a bases-loaded double to bat in three runs in the third inning, sparking a seven-run inning for the Twins, and doubling in the fifth to score Lynn Bos- stock, who went four-for-four.

Phillies 2, Cardinals 1

At St. Louis, the Phillies' bullpen was just what the Philadelphia Phillies needed to carry them through "the front door" that leads to the playoffs.

"I played him tonight because I thought he'd give the club a lift," manager Danny Ozark said after Allen belted two doubles and a homer to power the Phillies to a 5-1 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals last night.

"When Allen got the first hit, it kind of relaxed the other guys. I thought we needed something."

The Phillies did need something. For the past month, they have watched a 15 1/2-game lead evaporate while stumbling toward the National League East title, depending on other teams to knock off the second-place Pittsburgh Pirates. The Phillies victory last night, which boosted their lead back up to five games, was only their seventh of the month.

Allen's shoulders started hurting in late July, the pain eventually spreading through the entire Philadelphia offense. The controversial first baseman was on the disabled list from July 26 to Sept. 4.

He celebrated his return to the lineup by going into a 3-for-4 slump and the only thing less effective than his bat was his glove. Ozark finally decided to bench Allen during last weekend's series with the Cubs in Chicago.

Last night his two-out double in the fourth sparked a three-run rally and that was all Tom Underwood needed for his 10th triumph in 15 decisions.

Pirates 4, Cubs 3

At Chicago, Manny Trillo's single in the third inning scored Jerry Remy to give the Cubs a 3-1 victory over Pittsburgh and a split of their doubleheader that left the Pirates 5 games behind the first-place Phillies in the National League East. Remy's Stennett's 10th, two-out single in the ninth inning won the opener for Pittsburgh, 4-3.

Bob Moose came into the game in the 13th and retired the first two batters before Morales doubled over third baseman Rickie Hebner. Trillo then smashed a single to right field. Moose's record fell to 3-0.

Breaves 6, Astros 2

At Houston, Jimmy Wynn drove in two runs with two singles and knuckeball pitcher Phil Niekro scattered nine hits for his 16th victory to lead Atlanta, to a 6-2 victory over the Astros.

Dodgers 3, Giants 2

At San Francisco, Ron Cey's 23d home run, in the eighth inning, gave Los Angeles a 3-2 victory over the Giants.

Expos 4, Mets 0

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United Press International.

Phillies' Johnny Oates is forced out at second but throw to first by Cardinals' Garry Templeton was too late to get the hitter, Larry Bowa, in sixth-inning play.

Soviet Soccer Has Devoted Coach

MOSCOW, Sept. 22 (Reuters).

One summer day on the eve of World War II a dark-haired Armenian boy plodded home seven miles from a soccer match and dreamed of devoting his life to the game.

Today, Nikita Simonyan, following an outstanding career as a player and club coach, is the Soviet Union's first soccer supreme, in charge of building a national side to challenge for the 1978 World Cup.

The appointment of Simonyan, 50, as chief coach to the national senior, youth and junior squads, is the latest bid by the Moscow soccer administrators to rescue the battered prestige of Soviet soccer.

His nomination also marks the end of an unsuccessful two-year experiment in which club side Kiyev Dynamo played as the national team.

Simonyan, with a "democratic approach" to training methods, is a strong contrast to the brooding nature of ousted first-team trainers Vasily and Oleg Basilevich.

The two trainers, who remain in charge at Kiyev although their relationship with their players is tense, have been criticized in the Soviet press for their authoritarian attitudes after the squad managed only a bronze medal at the Montreal Olympics.

"I don't intend to criticize my predecessors; it wouldn't be ethical," Simonyan said. "But I've always believed in the democratic approach, in respecting the player's individuality."

"That doesn't mean," he adds, "that I don't believe in cracking down hard if need be. Some people call me easy-going, probably because I'm naturally patient. But believe me, I've enough of the

Armenian in me to blow up when I'm really roused."

Simonyan began his soccer career on the fields and streets of Sukhumi, a Black Sea town where his father worked on the railway. He recalls the boyhood days of walking miles to play matches in nearby villages.

In 1947 he was spotted when the Moscow Wings of the Soviets, then a premier league side, played a training match against the Sukhumi junior squad, where Simonyan was star center forward.

The Wings invited him back to Moscow, and when the team was disbanded two years later he moved to Moscow Spartak, where he stayed for the next 22 years as a player and later as trainer.

His total of 34 goals in the 1950 season still is a Soviet record. "I would like to think I'll live to see it broken," he says, "but so far no one looks like doing it."

In the mid-1950s he became a regular member of the Soviet national squad, playing center forward on the team that won an Olympic gold in 1956, and when he switched to training in the 1960s, Spartak became one of the most consistently good sides in the league.

In 1972 he became trainer of the premier Armenian club, Yerevan Ararat, and in 1974 he guided the side, with no major stars, to the Soviet Cup and league double.

"League soccer is the best testing ground for the international players in any country," he says. "That was one of the biggest mistakes we made over the past two years—to practically take Kiyev Dynamo out of the competition."

"There's no doubt we'll now be choosing the side on the star principle—the best players, from whatever club they come. They'll play in the league as much as we can afford them to."

Simonyan, the first Soviet trainer to be put in charge of all the national sides at once, says he is looking for youngsters with real talent and drive who will provide a solid reserve for the first team.

"Soccer today demands much more dedication than it did. It's much faster than it was in my playing days, and there's no doubt that the total soccer championed by the Dutch and the West Germans has reshaped the game forever."

He adds: "The modern player really has to be a universal player. He has to be a back one minute and an attacking forward the next, and then be a back again 90 seconds later."

Simonyan sees soccer developing something along the lines of basketball. "Once a team gets

control of the ball it should not give it up until it makes a scoring attempt," he says. "Anything else is sheer poor passing."

He has no specific model for the team he will have to select soon to start a Latin American tour at the end of the year. But he has a life-long admiration for English soccer, and a friendship with earlier rivals, like former England captain Billy Wright.

"England is also going through a bad patch. But what is impressive is the strength of its club sides. For us, there is not much distinction in the standard of play between the English divisions."

"A team goes up from the Second Division and moves straight to the top of the first. You don't see that here very often."

He also expressed strong admiration for the Dutch and has praise for the Czechoslovaks, who this year won the European championship, eliminating the Soviet Union in the process.

"But for sheer strength over the years," he adds, "I have to hand it to the West Germans. They have been the most consistently good side since the mid-1950s, and they keep producing top-class players."

Simonyan has one major disappointment in life—his 12-year-old son shows, as he puts it, "not the slightest spark of soccer talent..."

"I refereed a game recently when he played for his class. He was hopeless; so was most of his team. They lost 5-0 and that was flattering. Not much hope for the national side from that Simonyan quarter," he says, and then grins.

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Situation Wanted: Field-Goal Kicker

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (NYT).—It was the first one good," the only fired field-goal kicker saying, "but they blocked it."

It was the second one, a 39-yarder, fired to the right at the last minute. On the third one, the kicker, I was so tense I never saw a chance.

The diamond-cutters and silver-line contestants, field-goal kickers with a relentless kind of all-or-nothing pressure. There is no halfway answers, no partial successes. They either make it or they don't. In five seasons with the Buffalo Bills, John Leybold, 30, had made it often enough to qualify as one of pro football's most accurate placekickers. During 1974, when National Football League booters made good on 60 per cent of their field-goal attempts (335 out of 560), Leybold hit 21 of 30 for 67 per cent. Not bad for a self-right specialist, a conventional, 30-year-old kicker who learned his trade with an Army service team in Germany instead of in college.

This year's Buffalo press book, under the heading of "veteran players," shows two men tied for a club's career scoring record at 366 points. One of them, of course, is O.J. Simpson. The other, with 74 field goals and 11 points after touchdowns: John Leybold.

TV Football

But last year, as coach Lou Saban's high-scoring Bills went for touchdowns instead of field goals, Leybold's concentration began suffering. While the league average climbed to 64 per cent on more attempts (369 of 575), Leybold slipped to 60 per cent with nine bulls' eyes in only 18 chances.

There came the opening-day fiasco on Monday night football, nine days ago. Leybold went 0 for 3 in a 30-41 loss to the Miami Dolphins witnessed by 77,893 hometown fans at Rich Stadium and millions of television viewers. One of those viewers, relaxing in front of a television set at the home of his parents in Newport Beach, Calif., was 22-year-old Benny Riccio.

A week earlier, Riccio had been cut by the Detroit Lions. As he watched Leybold drill a final 27-yarder a mile wide of the goalposts, the rookie from San Diego State said to his father, "Maybe the Bills might be willing to have a look at me."

The next morning, a few hours before Leybold was fired, Riccio phoned Buffalo. "Be on a plane tonight," a scout told him. "We'll take care of the reservations." Riccio left Los Angeles at 11 p.m., switched planes in Chicago, arrived in Buffalo at 9:30 a.m., local time, and went directly to the stadium for his no-sleep tryout.

In the meantime, club officials had begun getting phone calls and telegrams "from everybody

who ever put on a shoe." But it was Riccio, a soccer-style kicker from the defunct World Football League, who heard the specialty coach say later that afternoon. "Okay, you showed me consistency. You're hired. You're our kicker."

And last Sunday, while Riccio was making one field goal and missing two in a 13-3 loss to Houston, Leybold was minding the store at One and Chalk, a poolroom club he owns in the Buffalo suburb of West Seneca.

"After the game with Miami," Leybold said over the phone yesterday, "some of the guys told me to forget it, that I had kicked too good too long to let it worry me. They said we had to start thinking about next week. But I figured this might happen. Me and Saban, we didn't get along real good lately. I wasn't comfortable, so I was always pressing."

Too Much Thinking

At training camp, he would go two or three days at a time without missing. But in the preseason games, he'd start second-guessing himself. He hit only one of five attempts, and the inaccuracy carried over into the season opener. His last miss against Miami, with the ball snapped from the 10-yard line, was the kind of chance he normally could make with his eyes closed.

"When you're pressing," he said, "you try to double-check yourself. You know the wind direction, because you checked the little flags on top of the goalposts. But you start second-guessing, and you take too much time. You say to yourself, 'Am I lined up right? And you tell yourself, 'I gotta really make this one.' When I looked up after that 27-yarder, I knew I botched it."

But Leybold, one of pro football's largest hitters at 6 feet 2 inches and 230 pounds, is confident a change of scenery can restore the magic to his toe. In the week since his dismissal he has been lifting weights, jogging a couple of miles a day, kicking field goals on the high school field near his home in Cheektowake and "waiting for somebody to call." So far, nobody has.

"Pressure's my business," he said. "I was just adding too much of it to myself. I've never had a bad year, really. I know I can help more than half those other 27 NFL teams."

Unless one of them calls soon, though, Leybold might go well to start watching Monday night football a little more closely, especially the field-goal attempts.

Gimondi of Italy Wins Bike Event

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22 (Reuters).—Italy's Police Gimondi won the Paris-Brussels bicycle race today, 10 years after his previous victory in this one-day classic.

The Italian, 34, winner also of this year's Giro d'Italia, surprised his rivals with a break five miles from the finish line and won by nearly half a minute from 1975 world champion Henrie Kuiper of the Netherlands.

Tony Houbrechts of Belgium was third, ahead of his compatriot and reigning world champion Freddy Maertens.

This year's Paris-Brussels, extended to 190 miles, was marked by a break only five miles after the start by Roger Gilson of Luxembourg and Dutchman Piet Den Hertog.

Reds' Victory Over Dolphins Fails to Alter Their Prestige

By William N. Wallace

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (NYT).—The most startling score of the final Football League's new season, New England's 30-14 rout of Miami last Sunday, failed to press those who determine the at weekend's favorites; the outcome was regarded as an isolated phenomenon typical of the sport.

Leaving his wager

